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Guaranteed to outwear any silk or satin tie that retails for \$1.00 or less.  
Guaranteed not to show pin holes or wrinkles; if my Ties do, I will return your money.  
Are made reversible—double wear. They are 2 ins. wide and 46 ins. long. They also come in 1 1/2 inch width, 46 inches long if you prefer.  
They are made by the best methods known and from perfect silk poplin.  
The following colors in stock—Black, White, Green, Brown, Red, Old Rose, Cerise, Gray, Heliotrope, Light Blue, Medium Blue and Dark Blue.  
When you buy from me you buy direct, saving retailer's profits. If the goods do not wear to your satisfaction you can return them and get your money back at any time. Can you ask for more?  
I will send you my Style Book free. It contains the actual silk swatches, and with it a folder showing how to correctly tie all styles of Men's Neck Wear.  
References: Any bank in Troy.  
C.G. CLEMINSHAW, 283 River Street, Troy, N.Y.

# Leslie's

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY  
THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY  
NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

## C O N T E N T S

Cover Design—Drawn by . . . . .	George F. Kerr	
The Pennsylvania Railroad's New Gateway to the Heart of New York City—Photograph . . . . .		632
Editorials . . . . .		633
Blowing Up Enough Dynamite To Wreck the City of London—Photograph . . . . .		634
The City Man as a Farmer . . . . .	W. J. Spillman	635
Housing Aeroplanes and the Cost of Flying . . . . .	Mrs. C. R. Miller	636
Pictorial Review of the Week . . . . .		637
People Talked About . . . . .		638
Natural Gas—Story . . . . .	Ramsey Benson	639
American Styles for American Women . . . . .	Frances Frear	640
Plays and Players . . . . .	Harriet Quimby	641
Where Twenty-five Girls Lost Their Lives in a New Jersey Fire-trap—Photographs . . . . .		642-643
The Turn in the Tide . . . . .	Charles M. Harvey	644
What Prohibition Has Done in Oklahoma . . . . .	C. M. Davis	644
Amateur Prize Photo Contest . . . . .		645
Jasper's Hints to Money-makers . . . . .		646
The Forum . . . . .		648
Life Insurance Suggestions . . . . .		648
Sporting Gossip . . . . .	Ed. A. Goewey	651
A Composite All-American Team . . . . .	Edward R. Bushnell	652
The World's News in Pictures . . . . .		654

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## Next Week's Issue

Dated December 22d, 1910

HAS 1910 MADE GOOD? An illustrated review of the year's activities in all branches of human endeavor, by Charles M. Harvey.

THE KIDNAPPED SANTA CLAUS. Humorous Christmas story with a Western flavor and an Eastern setting by Crittenden Marriott, author of "The Isle of Dead Ships."

THE 'FRAID GIRL AND THE MISTLETOE. Story about children for grown-ups, by William H. Hamby, author of "The Story Telling Lady."

THAT TAFT BACKBONE, by James Hay, Jr. Remarkable article portraying a significant phase of the President's character.

THE YEAR IN LITERATURE. Intimate review of the great literary events of 1910 and some suggestions for Christmas book-buying, by Clarence Richard Lindner.

THE AMERICAN BRIDE. Page of unusual photographs that will be of peculiar interest to women.

SANTA CLAUS AND THE ATHLETES. Ed. A. Goewey gives a keen interpretation of the past year's sporting activities, and makes a forecast for 1911.

THE THEATER. Harriet Quimby's illustrated critical essay of the week's plays.

ALL THE NEWS IN PICTURES and the valuable departments that report the doings of the world.

In answering advertisements, please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."



## DELICIOUS APPETIZING SATISFYING

Savory as the red-ripe fruit from which it is made.

## BLUE LABEL KETCHUP

The Kind that Keeps after it is Opened

SELECTED Tomatoes, picked at perfection and skillfully blended with appetizing natural spices—prepared in atmosphere that is crystal clean.

Contains only those ingredients recognized and endorsed by the U. S. Government.



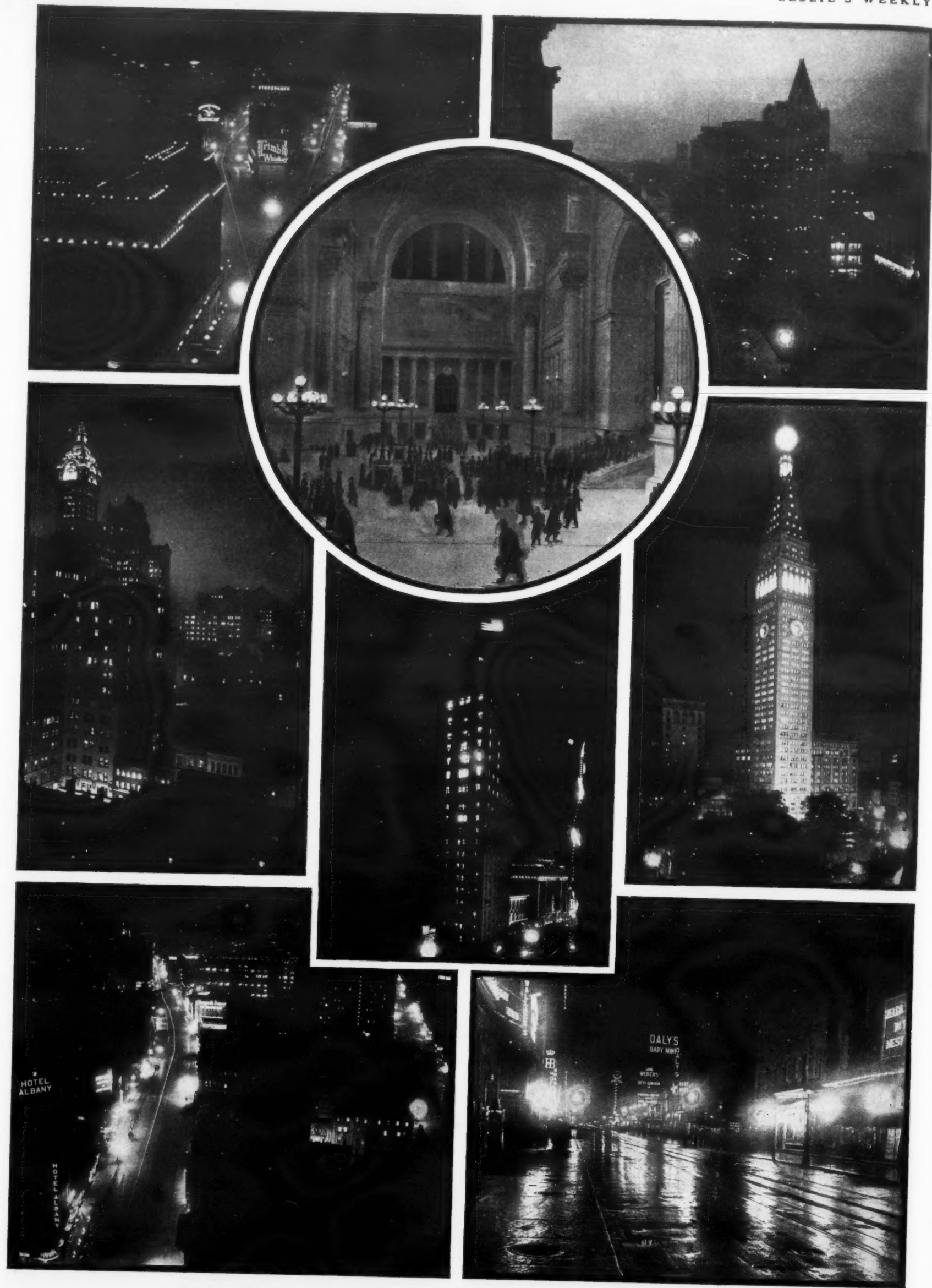
All products bearing our name are equally wholesome and delicious. Insist on our label when you buy soups, jellies, preserves, jams, canned fruits, vegetables and meats.

A useful little booklet "Original Menus," gives a host of suggestions for easy, delicious meals. Write for it.

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Rochester, N. Y.







### The Pennsylvania Railroad's New Gateway to the Heart of New York City.

An imposing view (center) of the main waiting room of the Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-first Street, New York City. The opening of the station on November 27 marked the completion of an achievement second only to the building of the Panama Canal in cost and scope of work. The station fronts directly on Seventh Avenue, Thirty-first Street, Thirty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, and on Thirty-fourth Street. Within the radius of a mile are located the majority of New York's largest hotels, clubs, restaurants, places of amusement and retail stores. The area of the station and the subterranean yards is twenty-eight acres. Five hundred houses, including several churches, were removed to clear the site. It is the largest building in the world devoted solely to the use and convenience of railroad passengers. Through its system of tunnels it connects under the North and East rivers with New Jersey and Long Island.





# Leslie's

## ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

"In God We Trust."



CXI.

Thursday, December 15, 1910

No. 2884

### Make Way for Prosperity.

ONE OF the greatest merchants this country has ever produced, John Claflin, is also one of the greatest shippers of goods. He does not hesitate to say that if the average merchant would pay five per cent. additional in freight rates, he would probably derive, from the increased business that would follow, twice as much profit as the additional freightage would cost. Other merchants see this situation in the same light. All over the country there seems to be a sudden awakening of the business men to the fact that the psychological moment has arrived for them to take an active interest in great questions which have been heretofore left largely to the disposition of self-seeking demagogues and equally self-seeking muck-rakers.

If this country is to have a full return of prosperity it must come, as it always has come, through the prosperity of the railroads and the industrial corporations. The remarkable statement made at the recent annual banquet of the Railway Business Association, in New York, that five million persons are dependent on the railways of this country for support, carries with it its own impressive lesson. Let us call a halt in the attack on the railway and the industrial corporations before it has gone too far, and before the soup-house takes the place of the factory and the auction place of the savings bank.

The importance of the pending decision of the United States Supreme Court in the trust cases and of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington on the applications of the railways for permission to increase their rates cannot be overlooked. In this connection we might refer to the signs of satisfaction which are felt in business circles everywhere over the action of Judge McCall, in the Federal Court at Jackson, Tenn., in throwing out of court the suit against the Standard Oil Company, involving a possible fine of \$30,000,000. The court found that there was nothing on which the case could stand.



### The Senate in 1910 and 1912.

THE Democratic clean sweep of the country, which changed a Republican majority of 43 in the House of Representatives to a Democratic majority of about 63, has cut the Republican lead of 28 in the Senate down to 12. These are some of the changes which the election of 1910 has made in the returns of 1908. On the face of things, this would appear to indicate that a Democratic victory in 1912 for the House of anything like the recent proportions would place the Senate also in that party's hands and hand all branches of the government over to it. But the correspondence in the relationship of the two branches of Congress in party upheavals is not so close as most persons imagine. While the Republicans won both houses of Congress in 1894, in the middle of Cleveland's second term, and held both of them until the canvass of 1910, which took the lower body out of their hands, the drift one way or the other often varies widely in degree between House and Senate.

In the election of 1890, in the middle of Harrison's term, the Democrats changed a Republican majority of 16 in the House to a Democratic majority of 142. Yet as a result of that tidal wave the Democratic strength in the Senate was increased by only two seats. The Republicans retained a majority of 10 in the Senate, while their total vote in the House was reduced to 88, or a lower figure than had been touched even in the election of 1854, in the middle of Pierce's service, in the first campaign in which the Republicans participated. In that year the Republicans elected 108 members of the House, or 25 more than Pierce's party. In the election of 1882, when the Democrats carried the House and placed that chamber against Arthur during the second half of his term, the drift in the Senate was in the other direction, the tie vote in the first half of the presidential term being changed to a Republican majority of three. In the election of 1886, in the middle of Cleveland's first term, his party's vote in the House decreased, while in the Senate it increased, although the Republicans retained control of the latter body by a majority of two.

If the Democrats should carry the House in 1912 by anything like the majority which they have just rolled up, there would probably be a wide gap between the result in that chamber and in the upper body. Of the thirty-one Senators whose terms will end in 1913, at the close of the present presidential term, nineteen

are Republicans and twelve are Democrats. The disproportion is very much smaller than it was among those whose terms end in 1911. A large majority of the States represented by those nineteen—Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, West Virginia and Wyoming—will undoubtedly be carried by the Republicans in 1912, as they were in the recent canvass. The Democrats would need to carry the Legislatures of seven of those States in order to get control of the Senate, assuming that they would hold all the States whose Democratic Senators' terms end then. While the House almost always goes with the President in elections in which Presidents are chosen, the only exceptions having been in the case of the accession of Zachary Taylor and Rutherford B. Hayes, the Senate often refuses to keep it company. The conclusion reached by many Democratic and Republican newspapers, in view of the recent overturn, that the Democrats will carry the Senate in 1912 if they win the presidency and hold the House, is rather rash.

Of course no account has here been taken of the new States, Arizona and New Mexico, which are likely to enter before the election of 1912. As Arizona has generally been Democratic, however, as a Territory, while New Mexico has been Republican, the advent of these four Senators is not likely to alter the relative standing of the parties in the upper chamber. One branch, at least, of the government is likely to keep out of Democratic hands in 1912, and all branches will keep out if the Republicans, in the interval, harmonize some of their differences and, in the campaign of that year, display a little of their old-time intelligent aggressiveness and enthusiasm.



### The Pennsylvania in New York!

NEW YORK extends the glad hand—in fact, both its glad hands—to President McCrear, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the completion of the project, originating with the late President Cassatt, to link the Pennsylvania Railroad directly with the heart of New York City. The first train through the Pennsylvania tunnel under the North River brought its crowd of passengers to Broadway and Fifth Avenue, New York, on the twenty-seventh of November. It was an event that stirred the imagination and the expectation of all the people of the greatest city in the Union. It means not only much for New York and for the Pennsylvania Railroad, but for every section of the country. It was an event of national and historic importance. It deserves to be recorded accordingly.



### Senator Depew's Remarkable Speeches.

WE HEAR a great deal about various kinds of popular libraries for the instruction and entertainment of the masses. None of these has had signal success excepting with a certain limited class of patrons. But a library has now appeared, although not called such and not so intended to be, that covers nearly every field of common knowledge in such a delightful, charming and entertaining way that the reader gets an education from the perusal of the eight volumes it embraces.

For nearly half a century Senator Chauncey M. Depew has been one of the foremost speakers on popular topics in the United States. As a public man, a leader of his party, a State official and finally as Senator of the United States, he has had an opportunity to study public questions at close range. We doubt if there is a more popular public speaker in the United States than Senator Depew. In the preparation of his addresses he has had at command resources for the most exhaustive studies of all the best authorities bearing on the subjects under consideration. Whether taking up the matter of the tariff, railroad rates or any other political, commercial, industrial, religious or social question, he has had the facts to sustain his argument and has presented them in such a felicitous way as to charm his listeners. Senator Depew's speeches at many of our greatest celebrations cover the widest range of topics of interest to our common humanity. No matter whether it was a church celebration, a German festival, the dedication of a monu-

ment to a revolutionary hero, a St. Patrick's banquet or a grand centennial exhibition, he was always prepared to do the event full justice.

To the students of history, the young men who have an ambition to shine as speakers and to all who delight in American achievement, Senator Depew's speeches are particularly attractive. But there is no reader, man or woman, who would not find hours of delightful enjoyment in his printed volumes, and no scholar who would regard them as less than brilliant. The library of Mr. Depew's speeches consists of eight volumes, and the addresses are divided as follows: Societies, Political, College, Anniversary, Senate, Banquet, Memorial and Miscellaneous. The volumes have a graceful and fitting introduction by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.



### The Plain Truth.

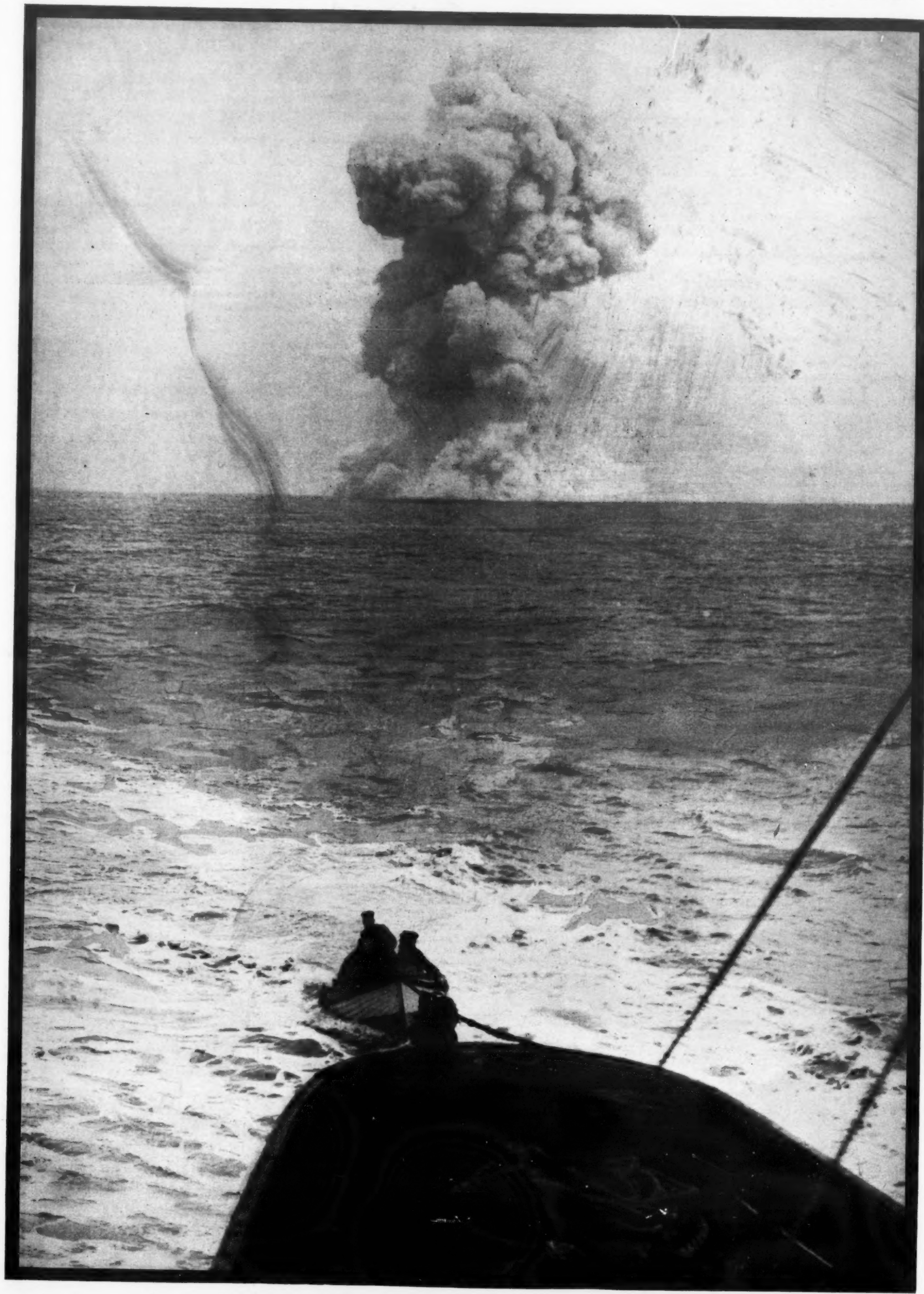
BLEEDING KANSAS has been bled once more. The Burr Brothers, who have been arrested in New York on complaint of the Post-office Department for selling get-rich-quick stocks all over the country, are said to have taken more than \$200,000 out of Kansas recently. The Burr Brothers came from that State and the Kansas newspapers report that the "loud clothes, profusion of diamonds and fairy tales" with which they regaled their old friends in Kansas did the business. And Kansas is a "progressive" State!

HORRIBLE fire tragedies such as that which occurred recently in Newark, N. J., involving the loss of nearly thirty lives, are constantly occurring in all our great cities. While health departments are placing new restrictions on dealers in ice, milk, oysters and various other commodities in common use, the building departments in the same cities, with their eyes wide open, are permitting firetraps to be erected and others to stand where they have stood as a disgrace to civilization for many years. The muck-raking press, sensationalizing every divorce suit and every misfortune of the rich, is blind to one of the greatest opportunities that offer good service for the protection of the working masses in city workshops and factories against the fire fiend. Comment is unnecessary!

IN ITS post-election comments, the French press directs particular attention to the "international significance of the Democratic successes as presaging lower tariffs in the United States and the consequent opening up of a bigger market for the products of Europe." Europe appreciates the fact that, if we abandon protection for our industries, they, with their cheap labor and lower standards of living, will be able to gain a stronger foothold in our markets and force out of employment thousands of American workmen. An economic policy which promises to Europe a larger American market for its products at the expense of our products and workmen does not appeal strongly to one's common sense or patriotism. The country tried that plan under Cleveland, and for nearly two decades the lesson then learned stuck in the remembrance of the people. Shall we try it again?

THE Russian Jew, in order to escape the bitter persecution there visited upon his race, seeks refuge in America. But though we permit no general persecution, the poor Jews in our great cities are compelled daily to suffer outrages of one sort or another, outrages in no sense deserved, but the result simply of the blind reign of prejudice in the minds of a great many toward this unfortunate people. A movement has been inaugurated in Chicago to establish a protection bureau, with a staff of detectives, lawyers and others, to prosecute cases of persecution of Jews. The immediate incentive, which is but one among many similar causes constantly arising, was an attack upon a Jewish peddler which ended fatally. It is a common impression that every Jew possesses wealth, however poor he may appear and however meanly he may live. It is said that in this case the assailants had received information that the peddler carried a fortune about him, yet upon searching his clothes after the murderous attack only seven dollars were found. In almost every city one may witness incidents of petty persecution of Jews calculated to make the blood of any fair-minded person boil, and it would serve a good purpose to have organizations, like that started in Chicago, in every community of the land where Jews reside in large numbers.





### Blowing Up Enough Dynamite To Wreck the City of London.

The spectacular destruction of the "Mystery" and her treacherous cargo twelve miles out from the City of Yarmouth, England. The vessel, which carried seventeen tons of dynamite, collided with another vessel off the English coast. Water leaked into the hold making the dynamite "treacherous." It was immediately decided to destroy both vessel and cargo. Fuses were fixed by the crew who embarked on a second boat. This photograph was taken at a distance of a mile from the explosion. The small boat in tow carried the men who touched off the fuses.

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# The City Man as a Farmer

Why He Usually Fails To "Make Good," and Some Valuable Hints That Will Help Him To Succeed

By W. J. Spillman, of the United States Department of Agriculture

**T**HE RECENT increase in the cost of living, taken together with the glowing accounts which have been published in recent years about successful farms in various parts of the country, have influenced many city men to seek relief from their burdens by going to the farm. The fact that the price of farm products has recently materially increased has induced many city men to think that profitable farming would be a comparatively simple matter. This, however, is a serious mistake. Farming is the most complex business we have. Not only must a farmer have an enormous amount of detailed information about soils, crops and animals that can be gained only by experience, but he needs at least a rudimentary knowledge of half a dozen sciences, such as physics, plant physiology, chemistry, mechanics, animal physiology, heredity and the like.

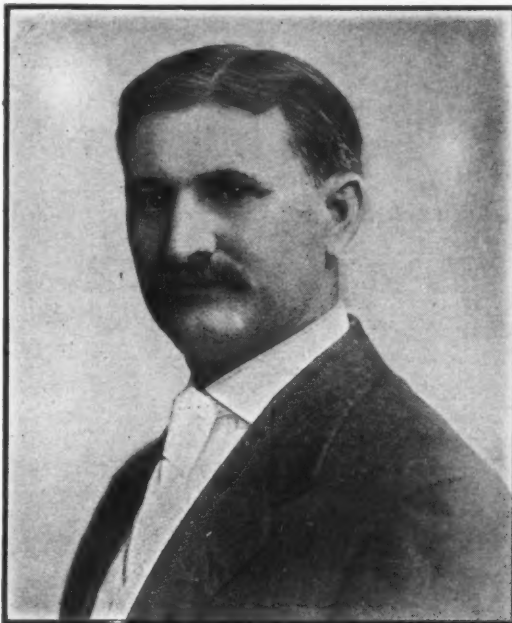
There was a time when scientific knowledge was not necessary on the farm. It was when the soil was new and would produce large crops without any particular attention to its fertility. This time has passed. In the Eastern States the virgin fertility of the soil was exhausted many years ago. As a result, the agricultural population of the extreme northeastern part of the United States had decreased very materially during the last thirty years. During the twenty-year period between 1880 and 1900, the area of improved farm land in the State of New Hampshire decreased fifty-four per cent., and in the whole of New England the decrease was 38.1 per cent. Even on Western prairies farming has now continued a sufficient length of time to exhaust, in a very large degree, the original fertility of the soil, and the Iowa farmer now finds himself confronted with the necessity of going to a good deal of expense to keep his soil in condition to yield large crops. There is practically no place left in the United States where a farmer can reap abundant harvests merely by plowing up the soil and scattering seed, as he could do fifty years ago in the middle West.

The city man has one advantage over the man who has lived on the farm all his life. He realizes that he is ignorant of the principles of agriculture and is not only willing to take advice, but will even seek it. Unfortunately a large number of farmers not only do not seek advice, but resent it when it is given to them. Hence it is that the average experienced farmer in this country has a labor income very little if any better than the wages paid ordinary farm hands. This being true of men experienced in farming, the city man who expects to go on the farm without any experience is doomed to almost certain failure. But if he can hold out until he has gained the necessary experience, and if he happens to be endowed with the type of mind that enables him to acquire experience rapidly, there is a chance for him to succeed.

Some of the most successful farms in this country are conducted by city men. In nearly all cases, however, these men, in their early experience on the farm, suffered the severest kind of hardship; but by persistent effort, and especially by close application to a study of the principles involved in farming, they finally acquired the knowledge necessary to success. After they had reached this point, the business training they had had in the city enabled them to surpass the ordinary farmer, who has had little business training.

A mistake the city man makes is in believing what he reads about the possibilities of a few acres devoted to fruit. It is true that in exceptional years a single acre of fruit of the proper kind, in a locality where there is a good market, may bring a return of one or two thousand dollars; but if we were to take the average income per acre of fruit in this country, it is probable that the profit would not be any larger than it is from ordinary farm crops. Recent investigations among small fruit farmers recently from the city indicate that as a rule they are not successful, and in most cases the farms are for sale at prices even less than were paid for them originally.

There is no shortage of most kinds of fruit or of truck crops in this country, and there never will be,



W. J. Spillman.

Of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has some very pertinent things to say to the city-bred farmer.

except in unusual seasons. Except in the case of a few kinds of fruit, the country is already well supplied with food of this class, although only about three per cent. of our cultivated land is devoted to its production. It is easily seen that there is ample room for producing vegetables and fruit for a population many times greater than we now have. This is not true of apples and pears, but the reason is that these crops are very difficult to grow, because of insect pests and fungus diseases, and it is only the exceptional farmer who is capable of producing these two classes of fruit satisfactorily. I would not advise a beginner to undertake it.

There is an actual shortage of most of the staple farm crops, and as a result there has been a great increase in prices. Only a few years ago corn in the middle West could be bought for thirty cents a bushel. During the past three years the ruling price has been near sixty cents. Hay, which was formerly sold for six or seven dollars a ton in the East, now nets the farmer from twelve to fifteen dollars a ton. There is room, therefore, for a considerable increase in the production of staple farm crops. These are also easier to produce than the more special crops, such as fruit and vegetables.

I have not mentioned the various types of livestock farming, because these all require special skill and thorough knowledge not only of breeding, but of the

principles of nutrition and methods of managing the various kinds of stock. As a rule, the beginner will succeed poorly with any kind of livestock. About the only thing that is left, therefore, is the production of staple farm crops, such as corn, wheat, oats and hay. Hay production is especially a profitable type of farming when intelligently followed, but unless the soil is wisely managed this type of farming rapidly depletes fertility. But it is a comparatively easy type of farming to learn and requires much less labor than many other kinds of farming.

For the reasons I have given, I have recently been recommending to the large number of city people who inquire about farming that if they engage in the business at all they undertake the simplest kinds of farming, based on standard farm crops, and, especially in those regions where hay is high-priced, to make hay one of their principal market products.

To show the difficulties that a beginner without experience must meet, let us consider for a moment hay production, which is perhaps the simplest of all types of farming. Speaking in a general way, land cannot be devoted indefinitely to hay crops, because this type of farming permits certain weeds to get a foothold, which soon ruin the quality of the hay. Not only that, but, unless a great deal of fertilizer is used, the yield of hay very soon decreases to a point where its production is hardly profitable. The hay grower must, therefore, know what kind of fertilizers his soil requires, and how much. He must occasionally grow some cultivated crop, for the purpose of ridding his land of weeds. The crop best suited to this, under the conditions we are assuming, is corn. He must, therefore, know the details of corn culture; how to prepare the soil, how to fertilize it, how and when to plant corn, kind of tillage it requires, when and how to harvest the crop and how to utilize it to best advantage.

Since the standard hay crops cannot be conveniently sown after corn, because of the time of year when the corn crop is harvested, it is usually necessary to follow corn by some small grain crop. Here, again, is required a lot of special knowledge about the fertilizers the grain crop requires, the best kind of seed to use, when and how to sow and harvest, and how to utilize the crop. He can sow his grass seeds for the hay crop with the small grain, but he must know what seeds to use and how much. He must know at what stage to cut the grass for hay, and how to manage the cut grass in order to make good hay out of it. He must also know how to dodge rain storms, which would spoil his hay, and this puzzles even the most experienced farmer. Such farming is the simplest of all. But even that it is an exceedingly complex affair.

Since practically all of the good farm land in this country is now occupied, and since our population continues to increase, especially in the cities, it follows that future demands for farm crops must be met largely by increased yields. It is hardly possible that these increased yields are to be secured by the transfer of any considerable number of city people to the farm. There must be a larger use of farm machinery, the rural schools must be supplemented by good rural high schools, in which the young people shall be taught the rudiments of the science of agriculture, and the profits of farming must be made large enough to permit the farmer to pay wages that will compete with the wages paid in other industries. It will take many years to bring about these changes.

Partial relief to city people might be found in better organization for the marketing of farm products. There are too many cases in which the retail price paid by the city consumer is two or three times, and in some cases five times, what the farmer receives. By a proper system of marketing, not only could the cost to the city consumer be greatly reduced, but the price received by the farmer could be considerably increased—the one to relieve the pressure on the man in the city, the other to enable the farmer to compete with other industries for labor.





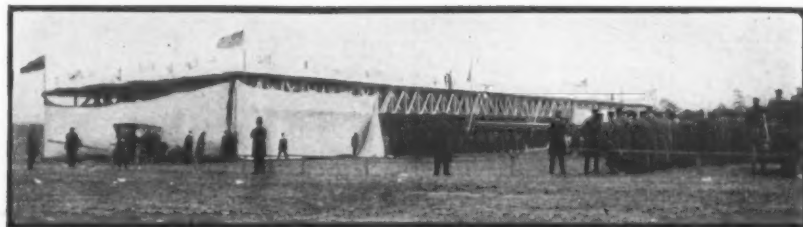
# Housing Aeroplanes and the Cost of Flying

An Intimate Glimpse behind the Doors of the Hangars Where the Machine Birds Are Prepared for Flight

By Mrs. C. R. Miller



Latham's Antoinette Ready for Transportation.



The Hangars at Baltimore.

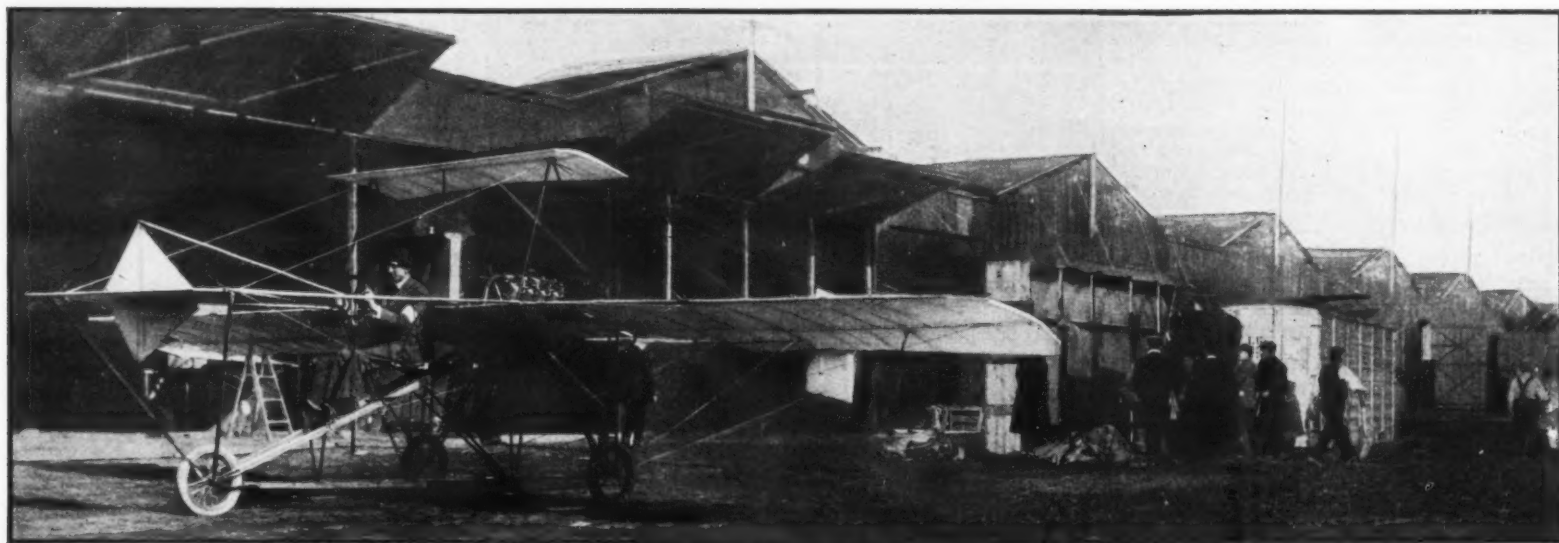
ONE OF the greatest problems of all aviation meets is the housing of the aeroplanes, for the birdmen are even more particular about their machines than automobile racers are about their cars. Then, too, they prefer separate hangars, where their mechanics can keep an eye on the machine, for a twisted wire or a hole in one of the planes can cause no end of trouble and even endanger the life of the aviator. These things are often the result of the curiosity of thoughtless people who "just want to touch the machine." When the aeroplanes are housed apart, such people can more easily be kept out. Separate hangars are always used at European meets, and, following this example, a long row of cages for the steel birds was erected at Belmont Park. Here each man had his own friends call at his hangar, and "hangar lunch parties" and impromptu receptions were held between the "flies." At all meets special badges are required for admission to the hangars, but somehow in America people have a way of "getting in" and the foreign aviators were greatly surprised at the large number



The Mechanic Holds the Aviator's Life in His Hands.

known people, whose prudence was overbalanced by their curiosity, are to be found on the planes and tail of this beautiful, humming-bird-like aircraft. Just why a sensible American girl should want her name exhibited in such a place is not easy to explain upon any principle of propriety. Apart from the silliness of the name writing, it might have caused serious results. John Moissant, who made the great flight around the Liberty statue, told me that during his flight from Paris to London, when he was compelled to descend for repairs, he had to ask the police to guard his machine after he discovered that some one, in writing his name, had actually punched a hole through one of the planes. "Had I not noticed this and gone up," said Mr. Moissant, "the result might have been disastrous. The wind soon increases the size of a rent in plane cloth."

Eugene Ely is especially strict in reference to visitors and few people outside of officials and the press ever get near his machine. "Why, do you know," he declared, "people have turned my propeller until it wouldn't work, and leaned against the planes until



Where the Machine Birds Nest.

The long row of hangars at the Belmont Park, Long Island, Aviation Field.

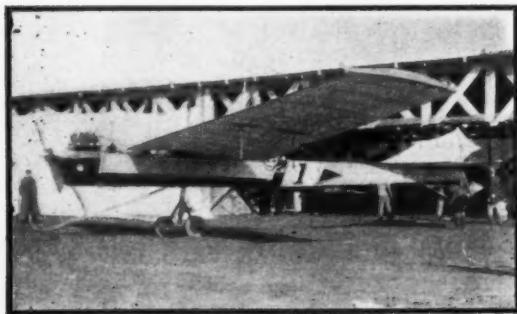
of people who sought to examine the aeroplanes. At many of the meets in this country the wooden hangar has been superseded by a huge circus tent, with plenty of room between the machines, and arranged so that the flaps may be raised when the birds are to be taken from the cage. This was the case in Baltimore, and on the first day the aviation field at Halesthrop resembled a huge circus ground. Then

poned the meet until the following Sunday, when two new Curtiss machines were sent from the factory and the French machines which escaped the storm were unpacked.

It was decided to try no more tent hangars. A large force of men was at once put to work, and in a day a strong wooden structure was put up. Plenty of space was given each machine and they were divided by a latticework of heavy wooden beams. Heavy canvas was used for the four sides, tied down to large stakes, and a flag was put up over each section, identifying the nationality of the machine housed within. There was a walk all around the inside between the canvas sides, and a heavy rope kept people away from the machines. Only those having special badges were allowed inside the ropes, but the curiosity and persistence of the people were not to be subdued by mere aviation regulations, and many found their way inside the hangar and, as evidence of the fact, wrote their

the aeroplane was lopsided when I went to fly. No, I do not want visitors!"

Charles F. Willard declared that his mechanic was always beside the machine. "They won't fool with it when he tells them not to," said Mr. Willard. The tail of Mr. Drexel's aircraft is a veritable autograph album, and Count de Lesseps's Bleriot is covered with French autographs, which proves that the



Pluming a French Bird for Flight.

came a storm which lasted three days—a regular inauguration blizzard, with wind, rain and a snow which weighed down the tents. The wind blew a perfect gale during the entire second night, and the tents went down, burying the machines beneath them. Two Curtiss biplanes were wrecked beyond repair; Radley's splendid Bleriot, which delighted thousands on the opening day, was so badly smashed that it was carted off in sections in a furniture van to a machine shop; De Lesseps's and Drexel's machines, too, were seriously damaged. Fortunately the Wright machines and Latham's Antoinette were not yet out of their crates. This changed the order of things and post-



A Crated Aeroplane on Its Way to the Railroad Station.

names on the machines. The fifty-horse-power Antoinette, in which Hubert Latham made his great flight over Baltimore, suffered perhaps more in this respect than any other, and the names of many well-



A Bleriot Monoplane Arriving at Baltimore.

love of seeing one's name in "public places" is not confined to any one nation.

Few people realize what a delicate matter the transportation and assembling of an aeroplane is, for there is no instrument more delicate, and many of the parts are so fragile that they must be handled with the utmost care. The life of an aviator depends on the proper assembling of these parts, and the man behind the plane—the mechanic—must know his business. A crew of these men is attached to each aviator and on these he depends for his safety in the air. Each crew has a chief, who is usually taken

(Continued on page 648.)

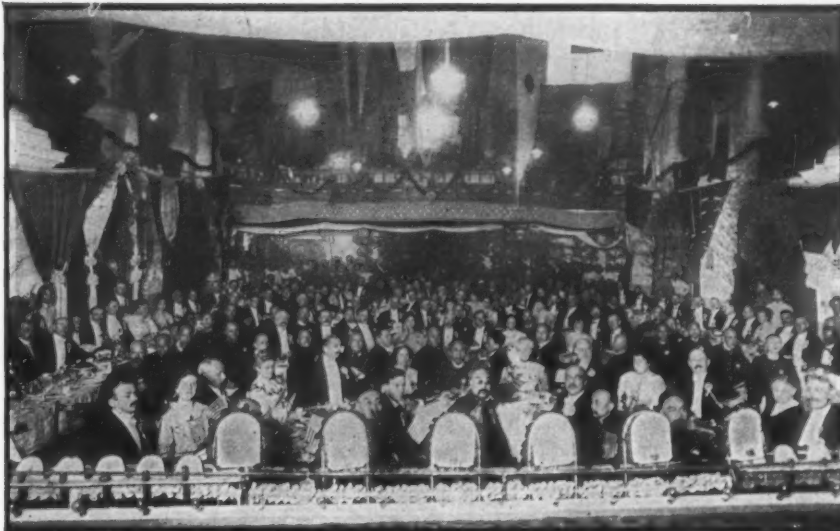


# Pictorial Review of the Week



**President Taft at Richmond, Va.**

The chief executive and Governor Mann of the Old Dominion. The President was the guest of two hundred and fifty citizens of Richmond and made an address before the Virginia Educational Conference.



**China Entertains the Representatives of the American Chambers of Commerce of the Pacific Coast**

Banquet given recently by the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce to the Americans who are now visiting the principalities of China as guests of Chinese merchants.—Raven.



**The Japanese Inspect Our Railways.**

The Japanese Railway Commission now touring the United States to study the methods of transferring freight from boats to railroads.—Knapp.



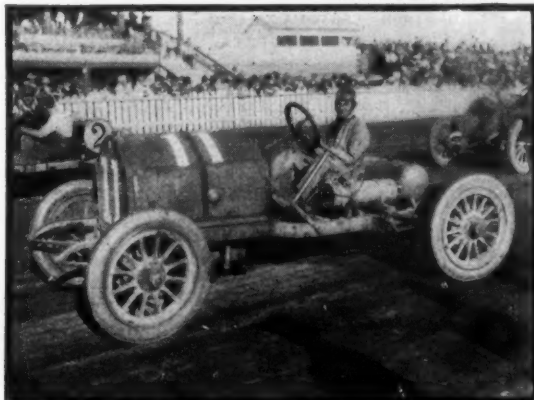
**A Head-on Collision Near Spokane, Wash.**

Two of the crew were imprisoned beneath the wreck for forty-eight hours before the rescuers could extricate them. The cause of the wreck is unknown.



**Fighting the Flames in the Burning Trains.**

The Spokane railway accident occurred at 4 o'clock in the morning on November 13. A fire engine from the near-by city was procured and lowered into a ditch to pump the water to extinguish the fire.—May.



**A Fatal Automobile Accident.**

Tobin Dehymel racing at the San Antonio (Tex.) International Fair, just before he lost his life when the front wheel of his car "dished" and the machine was wrecked.—Goldbeck.



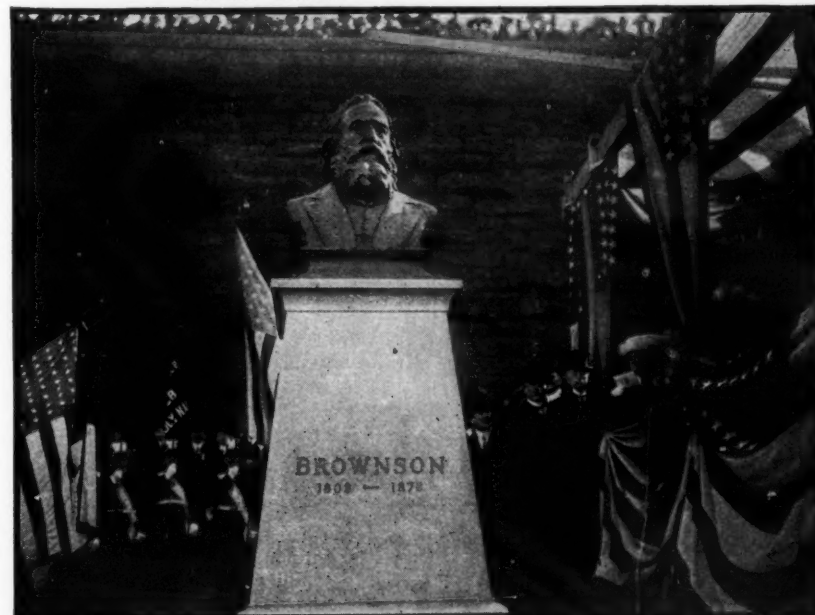
**Street Car Demolished in a Railroad Wreck.**

Seven persons were killed and twenty-five injured on November 16 near Kalamazoo, Mich., when an express train struck an electric street car on a grade crossing.—Eaton.



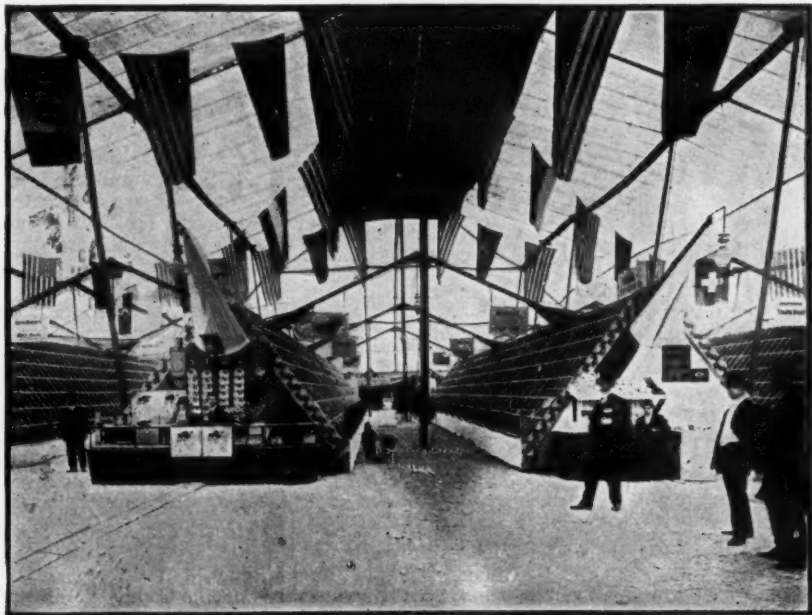
**Where Four Persons Lost Their Lives.**

The ruins of a four-story brick and concrete building in Cleveland, O., which collapsed on November 23. Four of the inmates were killed and eight seriously injured. The cause of the accident has not been determined.



**Monument to a Famous Civic Worker.**

Unveiling the bust of Orestes A. Brownson, in Riverside Park, New York. This is the first monument to a private citizen erected in the city.—Brown Bros.



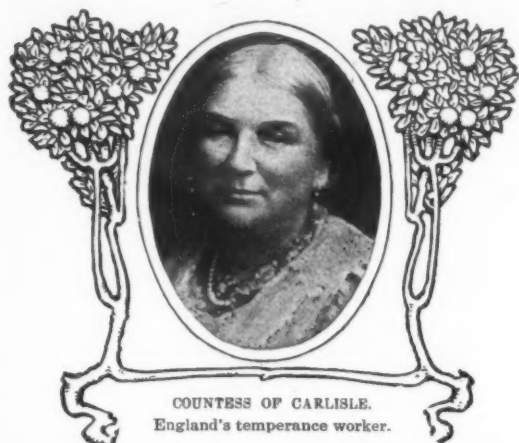
**Prize Winning Exhibits at the National Apple Show at Spokane, Wash.**

Over two million apples of every variety grown were shown. The first prize of \$1,000 for a carload exhibit was won by Charles H. Sproat, of Good River, Ore.—Dennie.



# People Talked About

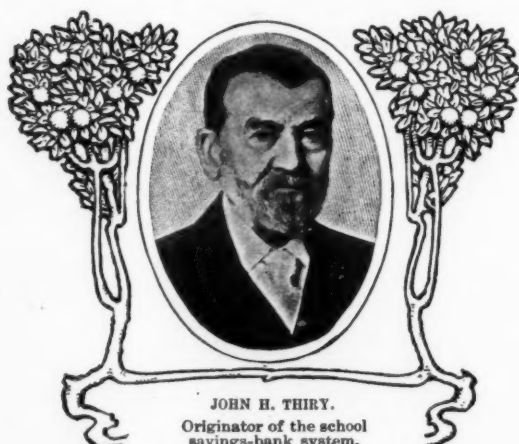
**D**EMOCRACY and a noble title seem oddly mated in a monarchy. One would expect a countess of ancient lineage to stand for those "privileges" that nobility deems its sacred rights. In the person of the Countess of Carlisle are blended many qualities usually esteemed extraordinary when found in a woman. She is a stateswoman—the term is apt, for she goes about the business of state not as do



COUNTESS OF CARLISLE.  
England's temperance worker.

some of her more masculine sisters, the suffragettes, but quietly, yet firmly, sympathetically, keenly—a philanthropist, also. It is as a temperance advocate, however, that she is most widely known. The countess is president of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union. She will preside at the biennial session, to be held at Glasgow, Scotland, from June 4th to 10th, 1911. Her predecessor was the famous Lady Somerset, who resigned office several years ago to engage in special work for inebriate women and neglected children. But look ye! Do not conjure up a vision of the militant club woman who forsakes the hearth for the forum. With all her wide interests she finds time to be mother of a large family, to administer a large estate and maintain a brilliant social position. A British cabinet minister said of her recently that no man in the empire but would be fortunate in securing her advice on matters political. She is the founder of the Woman's Liberal League. In short, the Countess of Carlisle comes well near being a model woman.

**I**N THESE days of destructive criticism, when our financial institutions, instead of being accorded a necessary sympathy, are canarded and legislated against to the crippling point, the work of John Henry Thiry is of incalculable value. He is the originator of the school savings-bank system, the man whose investigations brought about the movement for the postal savings-bank law. A native of Belgium, he came here after experience as a school teacher and entered the book business. Twenty-five years ago he retired and in an inconspicuous school on Long Island inaugurated the savings-bank system, which has spread until now it includes the schools of twenty-four States, numbers two hundred thousand public-school children among its depositors and has a cash balance of \$15,000,000. He is recognized throughout the country as the head of the system, and to him principals of school banks send reports, from which he compiles statements for the government. The work is performed without charge. He is called the unofficial "controller." The plan here is based on the best features of those used in European countries. Mr. Thiry made an exhaustive study of them before he inaugurated the idea. Now the human side. "When a man has earned fifty thousand dollars," he says, "it is time for him to give up the pursuit of money,



JOHN H. THIRY.  
Originator of the school savings-bank system.

choose some purpose in life which will directly or indirectly benefit mankind." The easy, simple life is his ideal. Nature and he are pals. So, at the age of eighty-eight, simple in tastes, optimistic, the careful father of twenty-eight children and of a national banking system, John Henry Thiry offers himself as an example of a man who gets the best that life can give.

**A** NUMBER of prominent editors of the United States were recently entertained by the Mexican government on the occasion of its centennial celebration. They were in personal charge of Paul Hudson, who proved himself to be a competent and faithful guide. Congressman Murdock, of Kansas, writes in this appreciative vein: "I am certain that Paul Hudson as a type is altogether new to American vision. He is a Kansan. Paul Hudson was reared in Topeka. He is now head of the *Mexican Herald*, the greatest newspaper printed in English south of the Tropic of Cancer. In Mexico he is a man of prestige. He has relations with the government. He is popular with the Americans and the Mexicans. He is but a boy in physique and face, but the population calls him "Uncle," always with the affection in the term tempered with great respect. He has business push and acumen. His advice is sought by the greater business concerns of Mexico and taken. I have an idea that Paul Hudson is typical of the American who will in the future live abroad and reconstruct the world's idea of Americans."

**F**OR THE first time since the surrender of Appomattox, the famous chief of "Mosby's Men" donned his uniform some time ago. "Mosby's Men" were the most widely known and intrepid band of guerrillas in the service of the Confederate States. They were brilliant fighters, patriots, and they followed Colonel John S. Mosby to remarkable deeds of bravery. The veteran is seen below with his grandchildren, Pauline and Beverly Coleman. Colonel Mosby is now seventy-seven years old. Until a few months ago he was employed in the Department of



COL. JOHN S. MOSBY.  
Chief of the famous band of guerrillas, "Mosby's Men," in the Civil War.

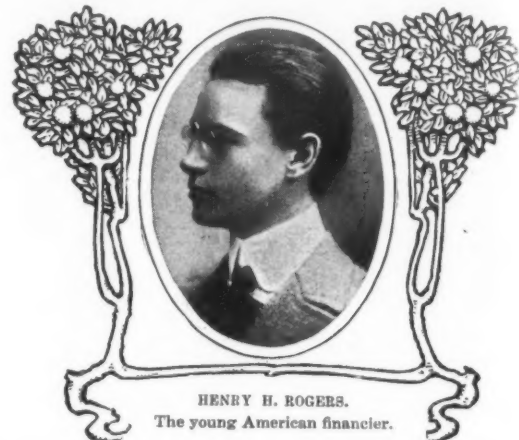
Justice at Washington. His retirement, on account of old age, aroused in the South much unfavorable comment against the department, for Colonel Mosby's friends think him as hale and alert as he was twenty years ago. The occasion for his donning the long-unused uniform was his posing for a moving-picture machine in a war drama commemorating his own exploits. He took keen enjoyment in posing and aided in rehearsing and grouping realistically the other actors.

**A** STATUE has been erected in the city of Birmingham, Ala., to Mary A. Calahan, principal of a public school. She has served in that capacity for more than thirty years. The statue is in Capital Park. This is almost an unprecedented honor to a living educator.

**C**HARLES L. CAREY, of Windsor, Me., is the heaviest man in his State. He weighs three hundred and sixty-two pounds.

**S**URROUNDED by his family and intimate friends, Peter A. B. Widener, the eminent Philadelphia magnate and philanthropist, celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday on November 13th. Mr. Widener, who began life poor, is a multi-millionaire. He is closely connected with street railway interests. He has large interests in the American Tobacco Company and is a director of the International Mercantile Marine Company. He has many other business connections and owns one of the most complete collections of paintings in America. Mr. Widener is in excellent health and has no intention of retiring from business for many years. Long may he prosper!

**"T**HEY have a high regard in Europe for the strength and the clever fighting ability of our navy, and so have the Japanese; but they look upon our army as a joke. Japan is not anxious to get into a war with us just now, while a great war debt is hanging over her; but she is making a desperate effort to pay it off quickly, and will make loans again to carry her through a fight with us. The



HENRY H. ROGERS.  
The young American financier.

control of the Pacific is between her and the United States, and she means to get it. Notwithstanding all this gentle peace talk in Japan, that nation is going to strike, and strike before the Panama Canal is opened." Henry H. Rogers, who is quoted above, has been studying the military institutions and conditions of the world Powers, particularly of Germany, France and Japan. Mr. Rogers, a captain of the National Guard of New York, is an expert in military affairs. He is the son of the late Henry H. Rogers, the noted financier. The wide interests which his father governed he is controlling wisely and efficiently. Military matters are his especial avocation. He says, "We should have a compulsory service of three years for young men. He is a poor American, indeed, who is not willing to give up at least three years of his time to the service of his country to safeguard it. I shall do all in my power to stimulate an interest in this three-year service for all young men able to shoulder a gun."

**I**F PROOF is needed—and we doubt it—that large accumulations of wealth do not always consist of tainted dollars, we point to Andrew Carnegie as the Master Accumulator and Disseminator of Untainted Lucre. The genial philanthropist was seventy-five years old on November 25th. If on that day he was moved to recapitulate the lengthy list of good deeds that stand to his credit, he would have found that the things he did could not have been done better. When, in 1902, he transferred the endowment fund of \$10,000,000 to the trustees of the Carnegie Institution at Washington, D. C., he declared that his purpose was to found an institution which "shall in the broadest and most liberal manner encourage investigation, research and discovery, show the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind." That phrase, "the improvement of mankind," formulates the principle which has guided him in the distribution of his great fortune. He has labored, with money, tongue and pen, to promote permanent peace among the nations. The wealth that he has accumulated has been made honestly—ethically, we might say, to emphasize the world's opinion of his methods. His entrance into this country was as a poor Scotch lad, strange to the land, but ambitious, keen to learn and "square." Mr. Carnegie at seventy-five, in good



ANDREW CARNEGIE.  
Copyright by Harris & Ewing.

health and spirits, entering with lightness of heart and keep zest into social pleasures that relieve the seriousness of life, still finds his chief joy in contributing from his store of wisdom and of wealth to "the improvement of mankind." May his interest in the mental and moral health of nations and his deserved contentment abide for many, many years.

**I**T WASN't omitted was always the first Ysobel and thoughtfulness couldn't help stayed. But anywhere near Ysobel was in earnest say, to see y dreadful time "Do they with me?" pant, almost "Do be re "I am. I can they comp "You know "Let 'em "Of cours ishness not Pretty tart f she was a goo that by the the faint man of none of th with blushes.

"Well, if I suppose it's me come he selfish, he pr about girls." beginning to "You don't you'd have g "Do you fi that I don't c That was ried. She m who was lik mirable Mr. steady comp ferently. " at ten o'clock "Does he be icy enoug than that, she

"You are Hadley does a sensible yo "Young! "Everybo Compariso but distantly of irony and "Is a man for a girl's— "Good na "It comes don't go awa now." "If your in the man probably lan to cut him candle." "I won't good girl. No right-thi "Oh, fud Ysobel br at concealm more to be r for those wh forget that a to be or not.

Garrison Hadley, the both of you which gets lottery?" "How es have thoug man." "You are first place, I ing to you haven't los positively cl "Millicen "How sw "That's The idea!" "What i "You kn take advan without bei "Don't makes big their—" laugh, whic Ysobel d to endure a you won't questing yo



# Natural Gas

By Ramsey Benson

IT WASN'T the first time Garrison had omitted to go away when he ought—he was always doing that. Nor was it the first time he had thereby caused Ysobel distress—she was a sober maid and thoughtful of the proprieties, and she couldn't help fretting when he stayed and stayed. But until now they had never come anywhere near quarreling over the matter. Ysobel was trying to make him see that she was in earnest. "What will the neighbors say, to see you leave the house at such a dreadful time of night?"

"Do they expect me to take the house with me?" Garrison was persistently flip-pant, almost impudent, you might say.

"Do be reasonable!"

"I am. I haven't left the house. How can they complain?"

"You know what I mean. They'll talk!"

"Let 'em talk! I don't care."

"Of course not. It's like a man's selfishness not to think of any one else!" Pretty tart for Ysobel. To tell the truth, she was a good deal aroused. You could tell that by the unusual flash of her eyes and the faint mantling of her cheek, which spoke of none of the softer sentiments associated with blushes.

"Well, if you get down to brass tacks, I suppose it's a man's selfishness that makes me come here at all. If a man wasn't selfish, he probably wouldn't care anything about girls." Garrison's tone of banter was beginning to take on just a bit of an edge. "You don't care for me as you should, or you'd have gone long ago!"

"Do you figure that my not going is a sign that I don't care for you? Come, now!"

That was close quarters and Ysobel parried. She mentioned her cousin Millicent, who was like her own sister, and the admirable Mr. Hadley, who was Millicent's steady company. Mr. Hadley did very differently. "He invariably says good-night at ten o'clock."

"Does he shake hands? No, that wouldn't be icy enough; he just bows. If he did more than that, she'd know he didn't care for her."

"You are very absurd. I'm sure Mr. Hadley does the sensible thing, because he's a sensible young man."

"Young! He'll never see thirty again!"

"Everybody can't be young, fortunately."

Comparisons are odious and irksome, even though but distantly implied. Garrison threw off the mask of irony and openly sneered. "Hadley! That stiff!" "Is a man a stiff because he has some consideration for a girl's—well, her good name?"

"Good name? Good Lord!"

"It comes to no less. Think! Half the time you don't go away till after midnight. It's almost twelve now."

"If your cousin Millicent enjoys being made up to in the manner of a prayer meeting, Hadley will probably land her. Certainly no real man will want to cut him out—the game wouldn't be worth the candle."

"I won't hear Millicent disparaged. She's a dear, good girl. She respects Mr. Hadley, and so do I. No right-thinking person can help but respect him."

"Oh, fudge!"

Ysobel bridled, unequivocally and without attempt at concealment. "I mean what I say! What is more to be respected in a man than his consideration for those who can't help themselves? You seem to forget that a girl has to be polite, whether she likes to be or not."

Garrison laughed harshly. "Tell me, how is Mr. Hadley, the paragon of all the virtues, going to marry both of you? Or are you going to draw lots to see which gets this capital prize in the matrimonial lottery?"

"How easily you lose your temper! I shouldn't have thought it of one who pretends to be a gentleman."

"You are in error—two errors, in fact. In the first place, I don't pretend to be a gentleman, according to your definition; and in the second place, I haven't lost my temper. On the contrary, I am positively charmed, I assure you."

"Millicent has been in bed these two hours."

"How sweet!"

"That's where a girl belongs after ten o'clock. The idea!"

"What idea?"

"You know perfectly well. It's mean of you to take advantage so. How is a girl to help herself without being rude?"

"Don't ask me. Ask Beatrice Fairfax. She makes big wages answering geese according to their—"

He finished his sentence with another laugh, which was very provoking. Ysobel drew herself up haughtily. "I was taught to endure anything of a guest in the house. I hope you won't force me to the painful necessity of requesting you to leave."



DRAWING BY W. C. RICE

"You order me out, then?" Garrison jumped up and strode toward the door, with clinched teeth and breathing hard.

Of course she didn't mean quite that, and of course she was frightened when he put on such an air. She uttered a woeful little cry, and he halted.

"I beg your pardon?" said he blackly.

"Oh, how can you be so cre-cre-cruel to me!" She was on the verge of tears and going over.

He wasn't harder than most men, and she had taken precisely the right course to bring him down off his high horse. In the regular order he would here-upon and without a moment's delay be imploring her forgiveness, and she would be giving it, with sundry frills, as they might be termed, incidents not essential, perhaps, but highly helpful. The regular order, however, in spite of all there was to further and uphold it, did not, for once, come to pass. It was cut off in its very incipency, so to speak; and that which cut it off was nothing less or more than the fire going out abruptly, in unaccountable fashion, with a puff, like a weak explosion.

What has more of the character of luxury about it than natural gas burning in an open grate? There was a nipping winter frost outside, and with the flame turned on full head accordingly the incandescent mantel had been glowing like the forge of Vulcan. And here it was gone in a twinkling!

"Gracious!" exclaimed Ysobel, much startled.

Garrison struck a match and held it to the outlets, where it burned down to his fingers and went out. "The gas has stopped!" he said.

"Something has blown up somewhere!" A vague concept, but definite enough to make her look scared.

Garrison struck another match and held it down in a like manner. At first there was no more response than before, but in a moment the flame burst out and filled the grate as if nothing had happened.

Their eyes met. But the interrupted frills, now possible of resumption, were not in their thoughts. Neither was that which they had all but quarreled about.

"How many houses are burning natural gas to-night?"

"The company claims to serve five thousand families—I read the figures only to-day."

"The fires would all be going, the way the weather is. They'd be going for all they're worth!"

"Garrison!"

"If this fire went out, why not the others?"

Ysobel clutched her hands together hard. "With

everybody in bed, and nobody to light the gas when it came on again!"

Garrison had already sprung to the telephone in the hallway. "Central, give me anybody in authority in the Natural Gas Company, just as quick as the Lord will let you. Something has gone wrong with the service and there's life and death in it!" He stood with the receiver to his ear, waiting. The clock on the shelf ticked away calmly, and it told off five minutes before there came an answer—so long was central getting in touch. Then a buzzing, eloquent of impatience, announced that some one was started, and after that a voice extricated itself. It was the superintendent, called out of bed, and to him Garrison told the story, briefly as possible.

"What does he say?" This Ysobel, breathing hard.

"He says, 'Good God!'"

"Five thousand families smothering!"

"That's about the size of it."

Once more their eyes met, in staring horror now. It was an incredible situation, staggering by reason of the dreadful possibilities which it contained.

"Can't something be done?"

"God only knows!"

She caught him convulsively by the arm.

"Millicent!" she cried huskily.

"Millicent!" he repeated.

"They burn gas in their furnace."

His answer was to bolt for the door, scrambling into his great coat as he went. And Ysobel was at his heels.

"Where are you going?" he demanded.

"With you!" she replied. "To save Millicent!"

The emergency was in every aspect tragic, but he would take his fling. "What will the neighbors say?"

"Garrison!"

The fling cost no delay, though; they were out in a second and running at top speed over the icy roadway, cutting across lawns, howsoever they might get on faster. Garrison went breathless right away and lagged behind, while Ysobel, as if with wings, drew quite away from him and was some little time on the porch of her cousin's house before he came up, about spent. He was altogether out of training, but that didn't prevent his measures being very much to the point. The best she could think of

doing was to scream and beat on the panels of the door and ring the bell incessantly, but he had the presence of mind to go round and kick in all the basement windows.

A wave of gas poured out, so that the smell of it, even in the crisp, open air, was sickening. "That'll help some," he said.

"But they don't wake up!" Ysobel's voice broke in a distracted sob.

Meanwhile the town at large had been coming to life. Bells and whistles let loose all at once, ringing and screeching like mad. Then the fire trucks plunged out of their stations, to thunder up and down the streets at random, clanging their gongs. And after them swarmed policemen and firemen on foot, to shout and pound on doors and smash in windows. The din was terrific. Possibly no civilized community ever had experience of confusion so confounded, though there was orderly purpose behind it all. Very soon frightened men and women and children began to emerge from the houses, in every manner of undress. They were the families who didn't use natural gas; and as soon as they got an inkling of the danger their neighbors were in, their voices went to help the uproar, while their hands helped as opportunity offered.

Garrison broke a window of the first story, and still the gas drove him back, though it wasn't so dense. He could hear the telephone insistently calling within—central to the rescue!—but beyond that the house was as still as a grave.

"Oh, oh, they're all dead!" whimpered Ysobel; and was so overcome by the thought that she sank down and covered her face with her hands.

But Garrison wouldn't give up so easily. "I'm going to climb the porch!" he said.

And he did. He was even less fit for climbing, than for running, but he hadn't altogether forgotten the tricks of harder days, and, nerved as he was, he somehow managed the difficult feat. Ysobel stood up stoutly. At once she saw a chance to help, and gave him a good, strong boost to start with, and a meaning hug as he got away that didn't at all diminish his fund of nerve. The cornice was fearfully deep and fearfully devoid of projections to hold on by, and it looked formidable, indeed, from below. Besides, when he had mounted so high, there was the utmost danger of a slip that might dash him to destruction on the stone flags of the walk. Ysobel watched and prayed, and at length saw him wriggle himself over that precarious edge and disappear. Then she heard him crash through a window.

(Continued on page 650.)



# American Styles for American Women

How American Tailors Are Now Designing and Originating the Styles of the United States

By Frances Frear

**A**LTHOUGH the term "American styles" is heard more and more frequently each season, there are few who know that it emanates legitimately from an organization of American tailors, who devote their time to designing and producing American styles, just as the French tailors and the tailors of Vienna originate new fashions each year. Those who think enough of

women are all right, but French clothes for American women are all wrong, unless they are remodeled and practically remade, is their verdict. The French and American types of femininity are so widely different that this seems logical.

Within the last two or three seasons so many American women have reached the conclusion that American styles are worth considering that the representative tailors of the United States were two years ago encouraged to incorporate themselves into an association for the purpose of promoting American styles. It was named "The United Ladies' Tailors' Association of America." The move-



Attractive Walking Costumes.

Worn by models of the United Ladies' Tailors' Association of America, during their recent convention held in New York.



A Group of Smart Riding Girls.

Displaying the up-to-date habits exhibited by the various fashionable tailors at the convention.

the subject to investigate learn that Madame la Mode Parisienne, who for so many years held undisputed sway over the civilized countries on both sides of the Atlantic, has lost much of her authority. The well-dressed English woman, who formerly bought all of her clothes in Paris, is now dividing her attention between Paris and Vienna. The American woman is beginning to patronize the American tailor.



Handsome Street Costumes.

Which were the center of attraction to both men and women who attended the unique style show.

Several seasons ago, the best-dressed woman on the American stage, which title falls by popular acclaim to Lillian Russell, discovered that American tailors understood how to make her look more willowy than the foreign tailors succeeded in doing. She was among the first to voluntarily announce allegiance to home industry. Maxine Elliott finds that she can be better suited here than abroad. French clothes for French

ment, begun in an unassuming way, succeeded far beyond the expectations of its founders. Last year a large number of Boston, Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago and even as far west as San Francisco tailors joined the national movement and sent delegates to the first annual convention and exhibition, which was held in New York. A second exhibition was held a few months later, in Washington, D. C., and attracted much attention. The third and most important exhibition of original fashion designs was held recently by the organization, on the Belvidere roof of the Astor Hotel, New York. The originality of the exhibition as an entertainment attracted thousands of visitors. Displayed by living models, each one in a setting appropriate to her costume, were motor clothes, aeroplane outfits, chic riding and driving costumes, saucy boating garments, as well as walking, skating, dancing and theater costumes. Every fifteen minutes the models appeared differently gowned, in order that the original designs of each exhibitor might be seen.

An attractive creation, designed by a popular New York tailor, was a black cloth, heavily braided in striped effect, giving long, graceful lines to the wearer. The belt was formed by winding a narrow, round braid six times around the waist, thus making a unique girdle effect. The loosened end was secured with a small, jeweled pin. A reversible walking and opera cape was much admired. This garment, which could be worn equally well on either side, was made of musquash, lined in heavy mesaline of a rich blue. All seams were blind and the tailoring throughout was so perfect that the closest inspection did not disclose a suggestion that either side was a lining.

All promenaders stopped before the aeroplane exhibit, in which were several girls, each one wearing a serviceable as well as an attractive costume designed for aviating. Three smart motor costumes, calculated to make the feminine motor enthusiast trim and attractive as well as comfortable, were displayed by



Boating Girls Picturesquely Attired.

They attracted much attention from visitors contemplating a winter in the South where canoeing is in order the year 'round.

also in the increased attendance during this convention. We desire to please the large American public and hope to win their co-operation in the future enterprises which we intend to promote. If we succeed in doing this, we shall feel amply repaid for our efforts."



One of the Chic Aeroplane Girls.

Showing the practical side of her soft wool garment, which buttoned up into a deep hem, thus forming a Turkish trouser effect under her long coat.—Photographs by Aida.



Three Unique Costumes.

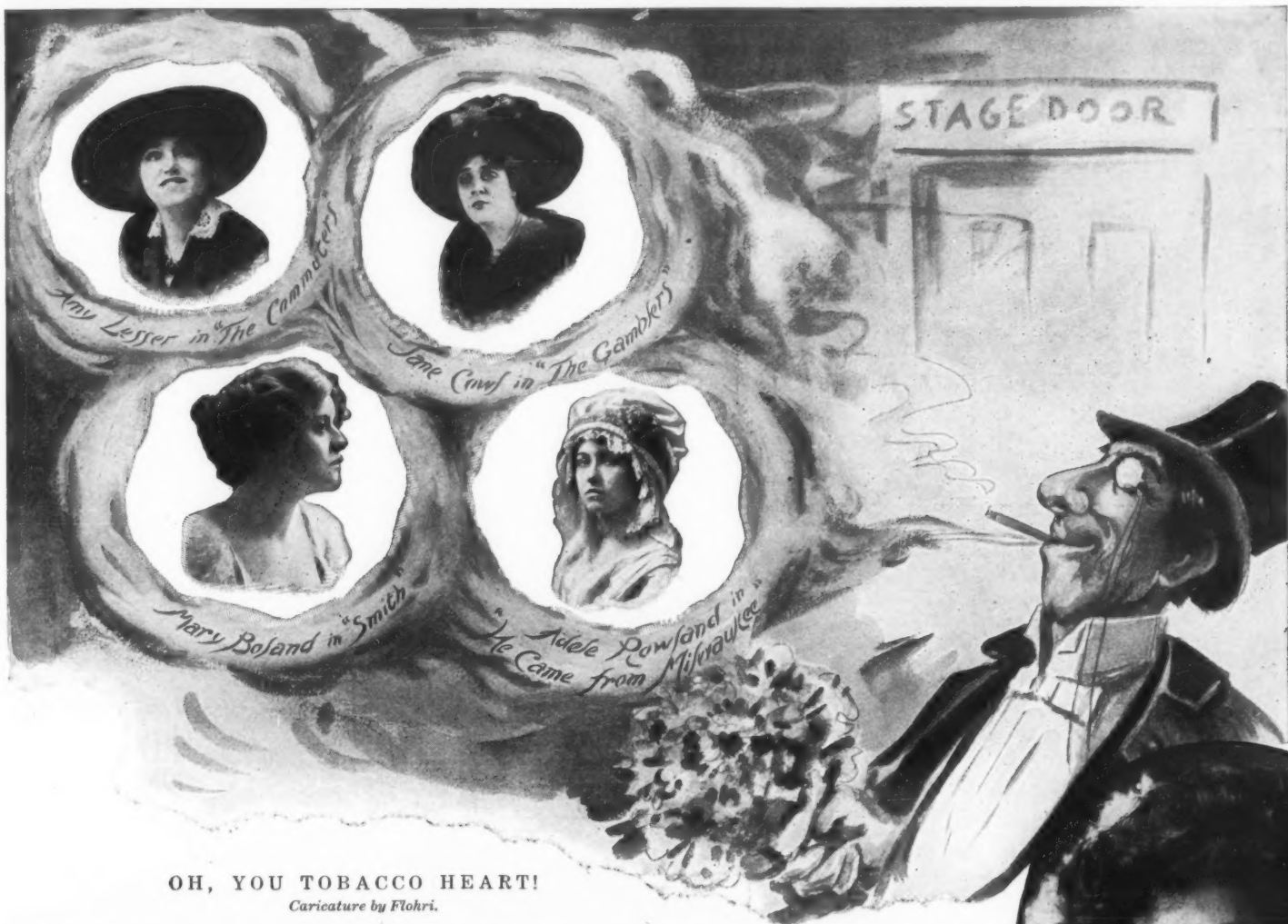
At left the novel braid girdle is shown: at extreme right is the reversible walking and opera cloak



# Plays and Players

A Review of Some of the New Attractions for the Holiday Season

By Harriet Quimby



OH, YOU TOBACCO HEART!

Caricature by Flohr.

MRS. LESLIE CARTER, IN "TWO WOMEN," AT THE LYRIC.

**A**LTHOUGH much of Mrs. Carter's new play, which was taken from T. Cicconi's Italian drama, "The Statue of Flesh," by Rupert Hughes, is cheap and theatrical, enough good remains out of the five acts to furnish this unique player with the best opportunity to display her versatility, her skill and her undeniable charm she has ever had. Her "Zaza" and her "Du Barry" shrink into insignificance in comparison with her interpretation of the dual role of Jeannette Moreau, a poor seamstress, and of Jeannine Bartet, a public dancer. Mrs. Carter has never during her professional career appeared more personally attractive than now. She is younger and fresher than when she played here two years ago, and her voice, in liquid quality of tone, reminds one of the famous, golden voice of the Divine Sarah. She has never carried more melody with it than now.

It is apparent that "Two Women" was written with the purpose of giving

Mrs. Carter a chance to bring into action all the tricks known to the exponent of emotional drama; but as nearly every play nowadays is written to fit the capabilities of a single player, Mr. Hughes cannot be censured. He aimed to furnish his star with a play calculated to furnish good entertainment. In my opinion, he succeeded admirably. With a liberal blue-penciling of the first act, with its death scene, a toning down of a few unnecessary vulgarisms in the Bal Tabarin, and "Two Women" is to be classed among the best melodramas heard in New York this season.

The story of "Two Women" deals with a dissolute young count, who, having squandered two fortunes, reforms, becomes an artist and marries a seamstress. Although extremely poor, the pair are most affectionate, and when the young wife dies of galloping consumption, just as some money again comes into the family through the sale of a patent, the young husband is heart broken. During his period of mourning, he learns that a woman bearing a remarkable resemblance to his dead wife has been seen in the Bal Tabarin, where she reigns as Queen of the Cocottes. He seeks her out and asks her to pose for an

stantly on the stage. She runs the gamut of emotions—indifference, love, despair and hatred—and occasionally her acting reaches an artistic height, which is rewarded by voluntary bravos from a New York audience usually passive. "Two Women" has been beautifully staged. Robert Warwick gives a distinguished performance as the Comte de Margyl and furnishes splendid support to the star. As Marquis de Foudras, Brandon Hurst does good work. A large number of unusually pretty girls appear in the Bal Tabarin scene.

WILLIAM COLLIER IN A NEW COMEDY.

William Collier, as this popular comedian desires to be called, in preference to the Willie affectionately thrust upon him by an admiring public, has followed the example long ago set by George Cohan, of taking his entire family into partnership. Even the theater where he plays has become a Collier. In his latest vehicle, "I'll Be Hanged if I Do," he is assisted by his wife, Paula Marr; his adopted son, William Collier, Jr.; his sister, Helena Collier Garlick, and Walter Collier appears on the program as business manager. As these several Colliers know how to act, however, it does not make much difference. There are plenty of laughs in "I'll Be Hanged

(Continued on page 648.)



Mrs. Leslie Carter, Appearing in her new play, "Two Women," at the Lyric.



Lulu Glaser, In "The Girl and the Kaiser," a musical comedy, at the Herald Square.



Douglas Fairbanks, Starring in "The Cub," a rollicking comedy, written around the Kentucky feuds, at the Circle.



George Nash, Who plays one of the leading roles in "The Gamblers," by Charles Klein, at Maxine Elliott's Theater.



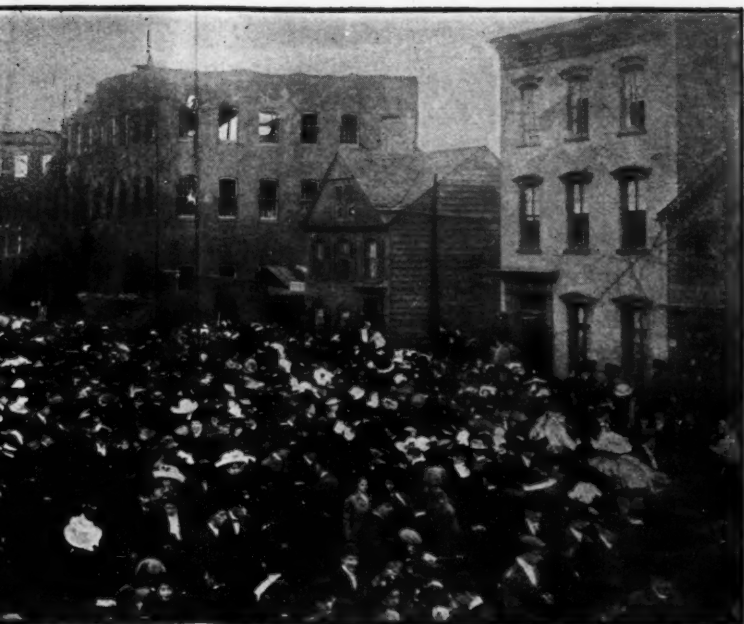


## Where Twenty-five Girls Lost Their Lives

Remarkable photographs of the factory fire in Newark on November 26 which caused the greatest accidental loss of life in New Jersey since the Civil War. The building was a four-story brick structure erected in 1855 and devoted to the manufacture of paper boxes. The fire originated on the third floor at 9.30 A. M. An explosion occurred while one of the hands was cleaning a carbon for an incandescent lamp by pouring gasoline into the apparatus. The fire spread immediately to waste material. The flames ran through the ceilings of the fourth floor and the terror-stricken women and girls, half-suffocated from the smoke, fought their way

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## Lost Their Lives in a New Jersey Firetrap

War. The  
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to the fire escapes. These were jammed almost instantly and many of the girls jumped to escape the flames. When the firemen arrived the heat was so intense that they could not ascend the ladders to the windows on the third and fourth floors. The fire escapes were wrapped in flames and the life nets spread by the firemen could not sustain the weight of the many bodies. Most of those who jumped were either killed or fatally injured. Many bodies were recovered from the ruins. Immediate steps have been taken to place the responsibility for the disaster.



# The Turn in the Tide

By Charles M. Harvey

**T**HE OUTLOOK for the Republican party for the next two years is grave enough to justify some rather serious reflections among its members. Not only have Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Ohio and other States been wrested from the Republicans, but a Republican majority of forty-three in the popular branch of Congress has been displaced by a Democratic majority of sixty-three, and the Republican lead in the Senate has been cut in two. In an off year no such political upheaval has struck the country since 1894, in the middle of Cleveland's second term, when a Congress Democratic in both branches was overthrown and a Republican House and Senate were put in its place. In the second half of Taft's term there will be a deadlock between the two branches of Congress on all measures except those of a routine character, unless the insurgents, who hold the balance in the Senate, join the Democrats and send some bills to Mr. Taft which are not on the Republican program and which he and the Republican party may dislike.

Let us take a glance at the reverses which have come to one or the other of the great parties in the fifty years which have elapsed since the Republicans first entered power. In 1874, in the middle of Grant's second term, the Democrats carried the House by a majority of seventy-four, which was the first time since 1856, at Buchanan's election, that the Democrats won that chamber. The Democrats carried the House in 1882 by a majority of eighty-one, and Arthur had a hostile chamber on his hands for the last two years of his service. Harrison was hit in the middle of his term, in 1890, by a Democratic wave which put that party into control of the House by a majority of 142. In 1894, just as Cleveland and the Democratic Senate and House got fairly to work in his second term, the Republicans won a majority of 141 in the House and obtained a safe lead in the other chamber. These are the off-year setbacks for the party in power in the presidency which will suggest themselves for comparison with the Republican defeat of 1910.

Republicans who look over these figures may say that their reverse in the congressional campaign recently ended was not as severe as those which have just been cited. Here let us point out the effect of the other setbacks. Two years after the Republican defeat for Congress in 1874, Tilden obtained a major-



ity of 250,000 over Hayes on the popular vote for President, and in the disputed count which resulted Hayes squeezed into office by a majority of just one electoral vote. The Republican defeat for Congress in 1882 had as a sequel the Republican defeat for President in 1884, when Cleveland beat Blaine. The Democratic tidal wave for Congress in 1890 was, just two years afterward, followed by the Democratic avalanche which put Cleveland in office a second time. When the Republicans swept the country for Congress in 1894, they may or may not have expected to carry the country for President in 1896; but the victory came in that year, nevertheless, and the momentum which they gained for their side through the 1894 victory aided very materially in giving them the big triumph two years later.

Under the rule observed in those congressional victories, a Democratic triumph is due in 1912. Whether it will come is a matter which must be determined largely by the use which the Republicans make of the remaining days of their complete power in the government, which ends when they retire from control of the House on March 4th, 1911, and also upon the conduct of the Democrats in that chamber when their sway begins on the first Monday of the December following. If both sections of the Republicans harmonize their differences and show a fair degree of unity in pushing the Republican program through Congress between now and March 4th, they will strengthen their

party for the campaign of a year and a half hence, and may reasonably look for a recovery in some of the States which elect State officers in 1911, Massachusetts being one of these. It should be remembered that the victory which the Republicans won in the election for minor State officers in New York in 1893, before Cleveland was in office a year in his second term, was one of the "straws" which showed that the political wind had turned in the Republican direction. If the Republicans score any triumphs in the States which choose officers next November, as compared with their vote for Congress in the recent election, they may have a right to feel encouraged as to the outlook for the following year. And their course in the present short session of Congress will do much to determine Republican victory or defeat next November.

The Democrats have put themselves in shape to regain much of the popular confidence which they lost through the Bryan irruption of 1896 and the consequent discredit for their party. Many of the recently elected Governors in normally Republican States are men who recall the best traditions of the Democracy. Plaisted of Maine, Foss of Massachusetts, Dix of New York, Wilson of New Jersey, Baldwin of Connecticut, Marshall of Indiana and Harmon of Ohio belong to the Tilden and Cleveland class. They represent the conservative ideal of the old-time Democracy. Bryan had no hand in their campaign. No Democratic committee of any State east of the Mississippi invited Bryan to take the stump in behalf of the ticket in 1910. Bryan made it known to the country that he was opposed to Harmon's renomination for Governor. He had no good word to say for Harmon in the campaign. He has not shown any joy over the election of any of the Governors here mentioned. It seems safe at this moment to predict that in the Democratic convention of 1912, for the first time since that of 1892, no traces of the Bryan influence will be seen.

This is a time for plain, honest talk by Republican papers and leaders. The only way in which the Republicans can hope to win in the coming campaign is by showing the business men and the workingmen of the country that they deserve to win. The recent setback was a warning for the Republican party. If the party neglects or refuses to learn the lesson which this admonition sounded, then overthrow will come to it in 1912.

## What Prohibition Has Done in Oklahoma

An Answer to I. T. Martin's "What Prohibition Has Cost Oklahoma"

By C. M. Davis

CHICKASHA, OKLA.

**L**OVE of the truth prompts me to attempt to answer in part a very smoothly written article which appeared in LESLIE'S WEEKLY dated September 15th. The article referred to was written by I. T. Martin and is headed, "What Prohibition Has Cost Oklahoma." As a whiskey argument, brazen and deceptive, the letter referred to stands in a class approached only by the proposed amendment to Oklahoma's constitution.

I. T. Martin assured LESLIE'S that the facts and figures were gathered from the official records of sixteen counties. In his letter Grady County leads off with the cost to the taxpayers of \$21,717.73. That statement is absolutely false and as deceptive as the heading (Local Option) is in stating what the proposed amendment to the constitution really is. Below are the cold facts and figures, taken from the records of Grady County, and this writer defies contradiction by said records.

From the advent of statehood until the first of June, 1910, there has been paid into the county treasury of Grady County, for fines and forfeitures by bootleggers alone, the sum of \$16,109.59. The bootleggers have built a great many small bridges and built the approaches to practically every bridge in Grady County, and have done thousands of dollars' worth of work on the public roads. The officers of Grady County have shipped \$18,000 of confiscated liquor to Guthrie.

The entire cost of running the courts of Grady County for this same length of time, including all cost, civil and criminal, has been \$35,000; and the cost of enforcing prohibition in Grady County has not exceeded twenty per cent. of said amount, or about \$7,000, showing in round numbers \$9,000 paid in to the county by these law violators. When we add the benefit derived by the county from labor on roads and bridges, and to this the \$18,000 of confiscated liquor,

the sum would aggregate an amount vastly more than the revenue received by the county if it were to receive the revenue from all the saloons that the county could have under the terms of the proposed amendment.

Next comes Comanche County, with a net cost to taxpayers of \$28,022.74. Shades of Geronimo! Do figures lie or do men misrepresent them? Read this extract from a letter dated at Lawton, Okla., July 9th, 1910, written by Hon. J. A. Fain, county attorney of Comanche County, to Superintendent Conger, of the Anti-Saloon League: "I have had the clerk make up and certify to a complete record of all the cases in the county court since statehood. This record and his certificate show that I have obtained 189 convictions and there have been only twenty-nine acquittals, and I have had assessed in fines against the bootleggers \$20,624, and there has already been collected and turned into the county treasury the sum of \$4,029.04. Out of these fines and costs assessed we will collect more than enough to defray all the expense of the enforcement of the prohibition laws in Comanche County, including the expense of executing four hundred search warrants. I am pleased to say to you that conditions in Comanche County are most gratifying and that I can truthfully say that prohibition will and does prohibit."

The above facts and figures are not obtained without some investigation, requiring no little time! Whether or not the writer could follow up the investigation in the other fourteen counties cited in I. T. Martin's letter and find his facts and figures to be as false and misleading and conditions as badly misrepresented as in the two counties (Comanche and Grady) will be left for the reader to judge.

Mr. Martin's letter says, in speaking of the financial situation in Comanche County, "It is doubtful if a school could be built, a bridge planned or a county building thought of if left to its own resources and

hampered with the excessive cost of the prohibition laws." Now let us see as to that.

According to his own figures, the cost of enforcing prohibition in Comanche County was only \$28,022.74. Now, are we to believe that an expense of \$28,000, expended in two and one-half years, would have thrown Comanche County into bankruptcy? When one views the broad, rich prairies of Comanche County and visits the city of Lawton, the county seat, with all her wealth invested in manufacturing enterprises, and then sits quietly down and says that \$28,000 would burden the taxpayers for two and one-half years, one's testimony can hardly be accepted.

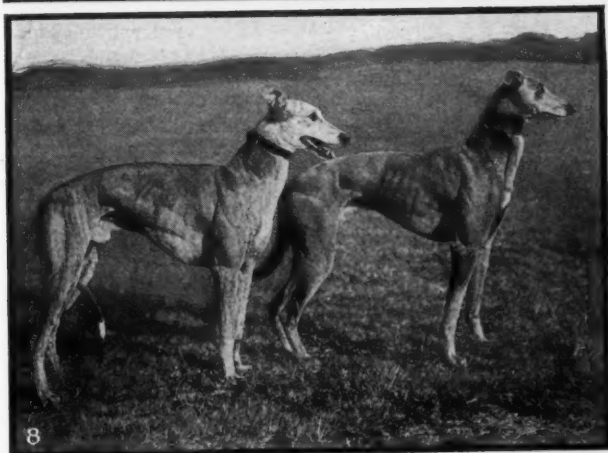
Grady County has built roads and bridges, and her towns have made all kinds of municipal improvements and her taxes are lower this year than last. I. T. Martin's letter says, "The resubmissionists in the proposed local-option amendment have drafted a most stringent law, one to which no law-abiding citizen could well take exception, and it has the advantage that it can be enforced, carrying with it the penalty of forfeiture of license in case any section of the law is violated."

Some of the brightest lawyers practicing in the Oklahoma bar say of the proposed amendment that it is not a local-option law, but a trap to deceive the voters, forfeiture of license is a farce and easily avoided, slickest joke they ever saw proposed in any act. The writer declares that crime and law-breaking are constantly on the increase under statehood and prohibition. That cannot be proven, and I say that it is not true. The writer has lived here since August, 1903, and has traveled over the State the greater part of the time and claims to know. Mr. Martin would have LESLIE'S readers think that what little whiskey the citizens of Oklahoma get from the bootleggers is making progressive criminals of them; that being true, five years of saloons with whiskey would send us all to drunkenness and debauchery.



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8.—Greyhounds.  
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The Second Annual Dinner of the Railway Business Association at the Waldorf Astoria, New York.

It was at this gathering on November 22 that Martin A. Knapp, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, advanced the belief that the enforcement of the compulsory competition of railroads was an unwise policy, while the association of common carriers would meet the approval of every business man. The Association is a national organization of manufacturers of railway material and equipment. It has members in twenty-five States.—Copyright, 1910, by Drucker & Co.

## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

**NOTICE.**—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

**W**E ALL admit that we have been living too extravagantly. Enticed by the allurements of the cities, boys have been leaving the farms, and when they have learned the ways of the cities and gone back to the farm to visit or to stay, they have taken extravagant ideas with them. Everybody likes luxury, and when a beneficent Providence showered its limitless blessings on the farmer, bringing him unexpected and untold wealth, he was able to satisfy his desire for some of the good things of life which he felt had been denied him too long.

The emigrant from abroad who came to this country, and who by his thrift and industry speedily found himself in circumstances of comfort of which he had never dreamed, fell into the spirit of the age and began to live like the American workingman. He had carpets on his floor, curtains on his windows, a sewing machine and possibly a piano. He ate the good cuts of beef, drank the best coffee and tea, discarded rye bread for wheaten biscuit and rolls, and reveled in the lap of luxury. It was too good to

last, for luxury breeds selfishness; then come distrust, dissatisfaction and discontent. So the American people have become the greatest kickers in the world.

It only needed the inflammatory utterances of the yellow press and the muck-raking magazines to set the people against the bankers, the princes of industry and the kings of finance in the railway and industrial worlds; and here we are to-day suffering the natural consequences of this spirit of discontent, of envy and selfishness, which demands everything and concedes nothing.

It is a most ignoble spirit and it is at the bottom of the general halt in the movement of industrial progress. It accounts for the insistence with which labor demands higher wages and the resentment which the same wage-earners manifest when their employers ask for better returns on their investment. This spirit of unfairness is not confined to the working masses alone. It reaches higher up, as is evidenced by the opposition of many thoughtless shippers to the just claims of the railways for a slight advance in freight rates. Had this advance been made effectual when it was attempted months ago, and had not the administration at Washington, at the behest of the shippers, blocked the movement, I sincerely believe that this country would have been on the high tide of prosperity at this moment. The railroads would have been enabled to borrow much-needed funds, aggregating hundreds of millions of dollars, and all of this would have been promptly spent in payment of orders for new equipments, locomotives, cars, rails, couplers,

(Continued on page 447.)

### ACTIVE SECURITIES

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### Leslie's Weekly

THE PUBLICATION THAT  
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The financial department is carefully edited, is filled with good suggestions for the investor and has a resume of the conditions in the investment world.

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### LESLIE'S WEEKLY

225 Fifth Avenue New York



### Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 646.)

terminal buildings, depots, new tracks and track extensions.

If any of our merchants complain of a tendency toward dullness in business, they need have no difficulty in placing a finger on the seat of the trouble. Not only have the railroads suffered from the interference of the Federal administration in obedience to the public outcry, but all the great industrial corporations also have had a setback, because of the activity of the law department of the government (misnamed the Department of Justice), in busting so-called trusts of all descriptions, whether a grocers' association in the South or a sugar combination in the North.

With all this trust-busting, the greatest and most powerful of all, the Steel Corporation, never yet has had a finger pointed at it from the direction of Washington. There are twenty thousand men and women shareholders in the American Sugar Company, wondering where the latest effort of the government at trust-busting and the action of the Attorney-General to dissolve the Sugar Refining Company will end.

Wall Street immediately felt the depressing influence of a statement attributed to that hard-headed man of business affairs, James J. Hill, to the effect that the business outlook for 1911 was almost hopeless. It subsequently appeared that what Mr. Hill said was that "the outlook for new enterprises does not indicate great activity, but the general conditions of business are on the whole sound." This puts the matter in a very different light and is more in accord with the statement of another eminent, self-made and successful man of business, E. T. Bedford, president of the Corn Products Refining Company, who says that the

foundation for a healthy recovery from the recent loss of confidence and the business depression has been made, and that "business is going to be conducted along sound and conservative lines, and by the spring of next year there is every reason to believe that conditions will have shown a material improvement."

The best sign of the times is that business men, manufacturers and merchants generally are suggesting remedies for conditions that make for depression. Among others, President John Kirby, Jr., of the National Association of Manufacturers, points out that the recent political upheaval was a protest against "the visionary tendencies of the discontented and unstable element of our body politic." The general demand of the business men, as expressed in interviews, is for less legislative interference with business, a fair settlement of the railway-rate question, a non-partisan tariff discussion, a prompt decision by the United States Supreme Court of the Sherman anti-trust cases, and more attention to our foreign trade and the restoration of our merchant marine. Isn't it too bad that, while these matters of burning interest to the prosperity of the American people are being pressed so urgently on their attention, the press pays so little attention to them or to anything that bears upon them?

After a brief exhibition of strength, the stock market fell into a condition of "innocuous desuetude." Transactions were so small as to be hardly worth recording and were mainly confined to three stocks in which pool manipulation was obvious, Reading, U. P. and U. S. Steel. After the Hill interview, when the market suddenly slumped several points, these stocks were severely affected. Many expressed wonderment as to the outcome if the pools, and especially that in Steel common, were compelled to unload. Pool manipulation is always dangerous, especially in a stock widely scattered and in which a selling movement at any time might reach proportions that would demoralize the whole market.

No one expects a better stock market during the remainder of the year. At least, no bull movement is in sight until after the first of January, when the strain on the money market is expected to have passed and when we shall have some inkling of the disposition of Congress and possibly of the attitude of the United States Supreme Court in the trust cases and of the Interstate Commerce Commission toward the proposed rate increase. Everybody admits a general slowing up of business, in and out of Wall Street, and no one denies that conditions are sound at the bottom. If confidence in the future could be fully restored, an upward movement in the stock market would be amply justified.

Bank Stock, Toledo, O.: I know of no reason. The bank stands well.  
R. Montauk, N. Y.: U. S. Light and Heating offers the best speculation of your list.  
S. Chicago, Ill.: I do not advise it. I have no report of the International Educational Publishing Co.  
M. Washington, Iowa: I can get no information about the plantation company and doubt if it has much value.  
F. Pittsfield, Mass.: I know of no capital available in Wall Street for such a purpose. Local bankers would be your best advisers.  
F. Rochester, N. Y.: A number of similar companies offer you a choice. It is a good way to save, but always seek the strongest company.  
J. St. Charles, Ill.: The mine is undeveloped and

so highly speculative that I do not recommend throwing good money after bad.

D. Muskogee, Okla.: Mr. Nixon is the active president of the Standard Motor Co. and not a figurehead.

M. Media, Pa.: American Typewriter Telegraph stock is not regarded as an investment. Better speculations can be found on the Stock Exchange.

C. Cypress Hills, N. Y.: I know of no party who would make such a trade. The only way is for you to sell the real estate and have the cash available with which to purchase securities.

S. Z., Scranton, Pa.: I do not regard Southern Railway com. as attractive as Seaboard com. It would be advisable to give preference to some of the low-priced dividend payers.

J. Gulfport, Miss.: You can trade just as well with an established New York house. John Muir & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, pay special attention to small lots.

T. Presque Isle, Me.: I do not think it advisable to buy the 35-cent mining stocks. Better buy something listed on the exchanges for which you can always find a market.

M. Denver, Col.: The mines to which you refer require a great deal of work for development. You must look upon your stock as speculation with a possibility of future value. It has little now.

Eight Per Cent., Newark, N. J.: 1. Eight per cent is more than is usually paid, but some industrials yield even higher figures. 2. I would write to the parties who make the offer and ask them for information which you can study at your leisure.

L. A., New Orleans, La.: Southern Pacific pref. would undoubtedly sell higher if the rate question were settled. Around the same price, Corn Products pref. paying 5 per cent. regularly and earning considerably more, would be more attractive.

C. Dayton, O.: 1. For investors, safety ought to be the first consideration. 2. Government, State and municipal bonds are among the safest. Ulen & Co., bankers, Chicago, Ill., will send you, on request, a circular on municipal bonds, yielding from 4 per cent. to 6 per cent.

H. M., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Subscriber, Bartlesville Okla.: A number of land propositions in various parts of the South, Florida included, have been exploited. Some are purely speculative, highly overcapitalized, and therefore unattractive. You ought to do much better nearer home.

D. Dayton, O.: Post-office inspectors at Cleveland recently arrested two men charged with selling stock in the Sterling Oil Company. Farmers were the principal purchasers on the promise that the investment would pay 50 per cent. After all the exposures of get-rich-quick schemes it would seem as if the public would be warned against agents who are making a fat living by them.

L., Columbus, O.: 1. Property in any large and growing metropolis always looks attractive because

of probabilities of a constant increase in value. 2. The company has been successful in its enterprises. I have never had a complaint from any of my readers regarding it. I have no doubt it will be glad to give you abundant references with which you can communicate.

Student, Hartford, Conn.: You can get a good deal of information about U. S. Steel, Reading, U. P., Penna., C. and O. and S. P. by writing to Leavitt & Grant, members Conn. Stock Exchange of New York, 55 Broadway, New York, for their special letters on these stocks. This firm is always willing to send its special letters without charge to any of "Jasper's" readers.

F. Aurora, Ind.: 1. The last offer of Hampton's pref. with a 30 per cent. bonus of common was at \$4.50 a share. This was an offer in a broker's market letter dated November 1st. It must be borne in mind that non-assessable stocks can always be assessed in case of reorganization. 2. The second proposition is a successful business enterprise, well managed and apparently in competent hands.

Gold, Albany, N. Y.: The 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds in denominations of \$50, \$100 and upward, secured by New York property, are offered by the Nicholls-Ritter Realty and Financial Co., 404 Flatiron Building, New York. Prominent business men are connected with this enterprise. It invites the attention of small investors, seeking a good return on surplus funds.

Steel, Atlanta, Ga.: The more facts one has bearing on the condition of a corporation, its earning power and prospects, the better. A very interesting circular on U. S. Steel prepared by Waterman & Company, 67 Exchange Place, New York, members New York Stock Exchange, for their customers, will be mailed without charge to any of my readers who may write that firm for it.

Savings Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.: The 6 per cent. certificates of the Board of County Commissioners of Nassau County, Florida, pay interest semi-annually and are in denominations of \$100. They are issued under legislative authority and are therefore regarded as having investment value. You can get information by addressing the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, Fernandina, Fla.

A. S., Rock Island, Ill.: 1. I still believe that American Ice in proper hands could be put on a dividend paying basis. It all depends on whether stockholders get together to help the property. If you wish to have your stock represented by the proposed stockholders' committee I will put you in touch with the latter when organized. 2. In the present condition of the railways, car equipment stocks are not favored. 3. I am unable to advise concerning Boxboard. 4. Increasing competition. 5. The last report of Union Bag and Paper shows but a small surplus earned over the preferred dividend, but a better prospect for the future.

(Continued on page 648.)

# MONEY

THIS is a brief announcement of an entirely new opportunity for profit-making. It is a plan such as has never been presented to private investors in the United States.

¶ This plan has been decided upon by a big business enterprise, which is largely in control of a great industry undergoing probably more rapid development than any other industry in America. This development should mean an enormous increase in the profits of this company. Those who take advantage of this announcement are given the chance to secure a full share in all of these profits, on a most unusual basis.

¶ We give the same opportunity to the man of moderate or small means as to the man of large means.

¶ The National Boat and Engine Company has an important national and international business of long standing. It has an investment of millions of dollars in its property. The company owns and operates ten prominent boat and ship building plants and yards in the United States, building pleasure-boats and yachts of every known type, commercial vessels, marine, gas and steam engines, and doing a large volume of government work.

¶ Here is the remarkable feature of the offer:

¶ Our bonds are issued in denominations as low as \$50 each. They pay 6% a year. They are absolutely a first mortgage lien on all the company's large property interests, valuable real estate, plants, etc. This property is appraised at practically twice the amount of the bonds issued against it. This is double security. It is absolutely the highest class of industrial security that can be created. Bonds of this class have never before been issued in denominations that place them within the reach of practically all investors.

¶ In addition to this absolutely new feature, it is believed that our profit-sharing arrangement should make you exceptional profits.

¶ Our booklet tells the whole story of this extraordinary offer. It is fully illustrated. You will find it intensely interesting. This offer will be open only a short time. In order to take full advantage of this announcement, you should send for the booklet immediately. Cut off and mail the corner coupon.

Leslie's

Nat'l Boat & Engine Co.  
1328 Broadway, New York.

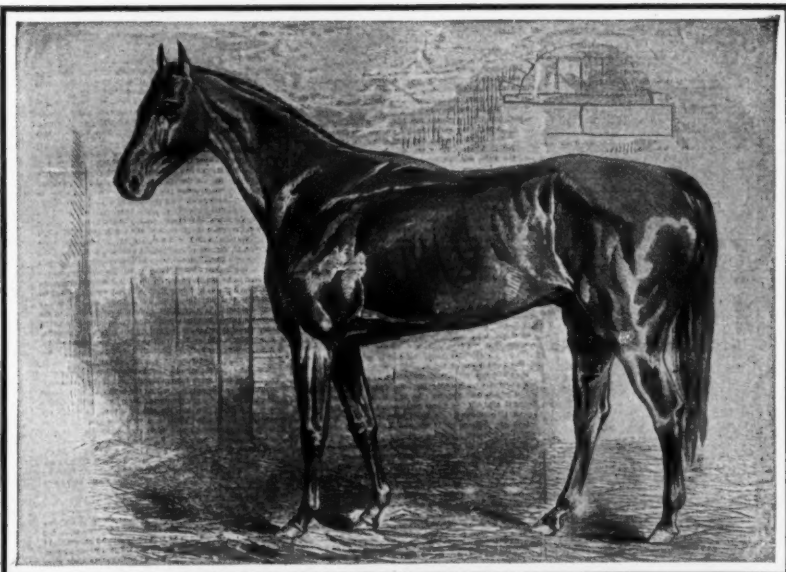
Please send me by mail the illustrated booklet which describes your offer of 6% gold bonds and the profit-sharing arrangement.

Name.....  
Address.....



### Curious Political Award.

Monster bowie knife, six feet seven inches long, weighing thirty-four pounds, "presented to Hon. John F. Potter, of Wisconsin, by the Republicans of Missouri, 1860."



### An Equine Celebrity of Fifty Years Ago.

Umpire, the most popular object of wagers in the early sixties in England. She was owned by Ten Broeck, an American living abroad, who won considerable money through her, but was beaten by Thormanby in 1860, for the Derby.

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In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY"



**Grandmother Used**  
Kingsford's Corn Starch. She made good things to eat with it. For over 60 years Kingsford's has been celebrated for its extreme delicacy and purity. It takes weeks of old-fashioned care to produce

**KINGSFORD'S CORN STARCH**  
— while ordinary corn starch can be made in a few days. You are asked just as much for these low-grade corn starches as for Kingsford's.

It will pay you in every way to insist upon Kingsford's Corn Starch.

The Cook Book "K.K." tells "What a Cook Ought to Know About Corn Starch," 148 of the best recipes you ever tried. It's free—just send your name on a post card.

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OSWEGO, N. Y.  
National Starch Company, Successors

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**BLATZ**  
— MILWAUKEE —  
THE FINEST  
BEER EVER BREWED

VAL. BLATZ BREWING CO. MILWAUKEE  
ASK FOR IT AT THE CLUB, CAFE OR BUFFET  
INSIST ON "BLATZ"  
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These trade-mark cross-lines on every package

**GLUTEN FLOUR** DIET FOR  
Kidney and Liver Troubles, Rheumatism, Obesity  
and ills arising from excess of Uric Acid  
Rich in Protein. Ask your physician. Leading grocers.  
For booklet or sample, write  
**FARWELL & RHINES, Watertown, N.Y., U.S.A.**

**A legacy for you—**  
a rich, mellow, old nectar—now made and aged just as it was in the good old days of yore.

**OLD OVERHOLT RYE**

When ordering, emphasize the name and avoid mistakes.  
Distilled and bottled in bond by  
**A. Overholt & Co.,**  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.**  
(Continued from page 647.)

Albany: The Gas proposition looks the better, but both are speculative.

W. Yale, Mich.: You can buy one share of American Chicle pref. around par. It pays 6 per cent.

G. Albert Lea, Minn.: 1. It is not a Stock Exchange concern and I cannot get a line on it.

C. St. Louis, Mo.: 1. Neither of the mining propositions is worth much. 2. Sealship Co. makes an excellent report and looks like a business man's speculation.

Banker, Newport, R. I.: Fundamental conditions affecting investors are carefully analyzed and discussed in the weekly financial letter prepared by Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 56 Broadway, New York, as a special aid to the investor class. A copy will be sent you without charge on request. This firm buys investment securities, and carries them on margin, if desired.

M. Glenwood Springs, Col.: Every once in a while some new invention appears similar to some other phenomenally successful one. The stock is offered to the public and the latter is led to believe that if a fortune were made in one invention it can be made in another. You are correct in the conclusion that if this were so, capital could be very readily obtained without sending out solicitors. Leave such securities alone if you are seeking investment.

L. Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. The statement that stock of the Columbia Magazine has been sold as low as three cents a share probably arises from the revelation in recent litigation stating that one of the insiders who was pressed for cash had sold 63,750 shares for \$2,000. This insider appealed to the court not to pay the dividends because, as he said, they were not earned, and could not continue to be paid. The court overruled him. 2. If I had a profit I would take it.

Starter, Jacksonville, Fla.: 1. You can get a start by learning something of the methods of Wall Street. A booklet entitled "Cardinal Principles" will interest you. It is published by Norman W. Peters & Co., members New York Stock Exchange of New York, 74 Broadway, New York. Write them for a free copy. 2. The booklet on "Fractional Lot Trading" is published by J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York, and is sent free on request.

Oil, Kansas City, Mo.: 1. Press dispatches report the arrest of the secretary of the Haiwee Pacific Oil Co., at Oakland, Cal., on the accusation of circulating fraudulent statements. 2. It would be safer to buy the stock of a well-established industrial corporation. The 6 per cent. guaranteed Standard Typewriter Company's pref. stock offered at \$1000 a share, with a bonus of one-half share of com. stock, represents a growing business. The proceeds of the sale of stock are to be used in enlarging the plant. A booklet of information can be had by writing to the Standard Typewriter Co., 350 Broadway, New York.

**Plays and Players.**  
(Continued from page 641.)

if I Do," although none of the quips which provokes them would pass muster with the editor of a funny paper. If one were to pull the play to pieces, not a single gleam of real fun would be found in it. Nevertheless, from the time the comedian enters, wearing his dressing gown and suffering a headache which nothing but a concoction deftly mixed by his Chinese valet from material found on the sideboard would cure, there is laughter. By merely putting his hand to his brow to indicate a headache and making a wry face when tasting his coffee, Mr. Collier can set an audience of average intelligence to laughing. "He has a way with him!" exclaimed a man in front of me, who laughed continuously through the performance, to his grouchy companion, who wanted to know what part of the play had excited such mirth. What plot there is to the new Collier play hinges on the doings of a shiftless young son of a rich father. On the eve of his wedding, which has been arranged by the parents of the prospective bride and groom, the latter gives a bachelor dinner. It was such a gay affair that, on the morning of his wedding day, the young man is found still sleeping off the effects of his celebration, while the bride waits at the church. The wedding is broken off by

the indignant parents, and the young scamp is sent to Colorado. His experiences with the miners, who dislike his name of Percival, his little romance with a pretty Western girl and his development of a rich mine furnish the three acts with story enough to hold them together. Without Collier, the comedy would not last for two consecutive performances. With him, there are indications that it will last all season.

**THE COBURN PLAYERS IN "ELECTRA."**  
One of the enjoyable occasions of the week, to those who appreciate Greek drama, was the Coburn players' presentation of Gilbert Murray's poetic version of the "Electra" of Euripides. Lacking the advantages of the setting which was furnished when the famous Greek tragedy was produced in the open air at Columbia College last summer, much credit is due the management for the production, which was beautifully and simply staged in one act, without the music and without the chorus which furnished such effective support to the performance of "Electra" given by Mrs. Pat Campbell, in London, several seasons ago. It takes courage to overcome handicaps. When a successful and enjoyable performance is given under circumstances which the Coburn players were obliged to accept, it speaks well for the players. Mrs. Coburn made a picturesque and effective figure as Electra. Her diction was distinct and her reading well done. The part of Orestes was adequately played by Mr. Coburn. Euripides was especially well acted by John E. Kellard.

**PICTORIAL REPRODUCTION OF THE OBERAMMERGAU, AT THE GAIETY THEATRE.**  
The thousands who have not had the opportunity of seeing the Passion Play as presented in the original by the talented peasants at Oberammergau should find unusual interest in the splendid collection of three hundred colored views, made from photographs, and the entertaining talk which Henry Ellsworth gives regarding them. Mr. Ellsworth is the only American who has appeared before the performers at Oberammergau on the subject of their plays. Moving pictures were never taken of any scene in the Oberammergau Passion Play. Many of the views shown by Mr. Ellsworth during his lecture were taken from the Kreuzschule (School of the Cross), during the play in 1905. A number were also taken at Oberammergau last summer during the lecturer's eleventh visit to the picturesque village.

**PLAYS ONE CAN TAKE HIS WIFE OR DAUGHTER TO.**  
EDITOR'S NOTE: During the course of the dramatic season, Miss Harriet Quimby, LESLIE'S dramatic editor, receives many letters from subscribers and others asking her to name the decent plays to which a man may take the feminine members of his family. As most of the productions go on tour after leaving New York, we believe that a list of wholesome plays will be found valuable to the public.

"The Concert." "The Commuters." "The Private Secretary." "Get Rich Quick Wallingford." "The Country Boy." "Madame Cherry." "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." "The Cub." "The Gamblers." "Madame Troubadour." "He Came from Milwaukee." "The Importance of Being Earnest." "Henry of Navarre." "The Nest Egg." "Naughty Marietta." "Sarah Bernhardt." "The Girl and the Kaiser." "Southern and Marlowe repertoire." "Getting a Polish." "The Blue Bird." "The Speckled Band." "Sister Beatrice." "Don." "The Thunderbolt." "I'll Be Hanged if I Do." "The Aviator." Hippodrome.

**Housing Aeroplanes and the Cost of Flying.**  
(Continued from page 636.)

from the factory where the machine was made and who knows every part of it often better than the man who flies it. He is usually an educated man, well versed in the knowledge of motors. His assistants are usually quiet individuals, too busy to talk; they just work and watch, and when questioned about their part beg you to speak only of the man who flies. Some of them have original mechanical ideas and assist the aviator in making little changes, for every birdman has dreams of some time making a perfect machine after his own ideas. Aeroplanes are still beyond the reach of the middle class, for it takes both money and leisure to own and operate one. To be strictly correct, if you are going to use a foreign machine you must attend an aviation school abroad. This course will cost, including passage to and from Europe and a month on the other side, not less than one thousand dollars, for the course at the school is five hundred dollars. The cost of a machine is from five thousand to seven thousand dollars, and you are likely to smash up one or two at least before you

Simply strain through cracked ice, and serve.

**Club Cocktails**

When others are offered, it's for the purpose of larger profits. Accept no substitute.

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whiskey base) are the most popular. At all good dealers.

**G.F. HEUBLEIN & BRO.**  
Sole Props.  
Hartford  
New York  
London

become proficient. "Experience is the only way to learn in aviation," declared Count de Lesseps. "The instructor may explain, but you must actually do the work yourself." "You may break a few of these blooming 'buses,'" said Mr. Radley, the original English aviator, who always speaks of his machine as a "bus"; "but if you try you will learn, and it's jolly good sport, you know."

The cost of gasoline is another item in the flying game. A Curtiss biplane requires six gallons to keep it in the air an hour. The French models require even more. Some machines, especially the French, are not so quick in leaving the ground and require considerable space in landing, which must consist of level ground—a long stretch—so the value of such a piece of land must be added to the cost of aeroplaning.

Which type of machine is the safer and better flier is a matter of opinion, as each aviator is loyal to his own car. They all agree, however, that in order to be successful a man must know and trust his aircraft, being free from fear and nervousness, and that he must not have a nervous, jerky touch, as a quick jerk to aeroplane machinery is likely to have serious results. Above all, he must attend strictly to business while he is in the air, for eternal vigilance is the price of safety when visiting cloud-land.

**Eager to Work.**  
HEALTH REGAINED BY RIGHT FOOD.

The average healthy man or woman is usually eager to be busy at some useful task or employment.

But let dyspepsia or indigestion get hold of one, and all endeavor becomes a burden.

"A year ago, after recovering from an operation," writes a Michigan lady, "my stomach and nerves began to give me much trouble.

"At times my appetite was voracious, but, when indulged, indigestion followed. Other times I had no appetite whatever. The food I took did not nourish me and I grew weaker than ever.

"I lost interest in everything and wanted to be alone. I had always had good nerves, but now the merest trifle would upset me and bring on a violent headache. Walking across the room was an effort and prescribed exercise was out of the question.

"I had seen Grape-Nuts advertised, but did not believe what I read at the time. At last, when it seemed as if I was literally starving, I began to eat Grape-Nuts.

"I had not been able to work for a year, but now, after two months on Grape-Nuts, I am eager to be at work again. My stomach gives me no trouble now, my nerves are steady as ever, and interest in life and ambition have come back with the return to health."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



## Hunyadi Janos

Natural Laxative Water

Recommended by Physicians  
Refuse Substitutes  
Best remedy for  
**CONSTIPATION**  
AT ALL DRUGGISTS



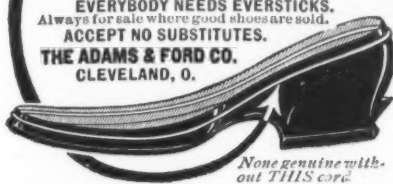
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## EVERSTICK

INVISIBLE RUBBERS

Worn all day long, do not leave that burning sensation the old fashioned rubber does. While they protect the sole from the cold and wet pavements, they allow the feet to breathe.

EVERYBODY NEEDS EVERSTICKS.  
Always for sale where good shoes are sold.  
ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTES.  
**THE ADAMS & FORD CO.**  
CLEVELAND, O.



## HARTSHORN

SHADE ROLLERS

Original and unequalled.  
Wood or tin rollers. "Improved" requires no tacks. Inventor's signature on genuine.

*Stewart Hartshorn*

## THE "BEST LIGHT"

Gives 500 candle power. Casts no shadow. Costs 2 cents per week. Makes and burns its own gas. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. No dirt. No odor. No grease. Agents wanted. Write for catalog, now.

**THE BEST LIGHT CO.**  
382 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

## Remoh Gems

Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliance guaranteed forever—stands filing and fire like a diamond—has no paste, foil or artificial backing. 1-20th the cost of diamonds. Set only in solid gold mountings. A marvelously reconstructed gem. Not an imitation. Guaranteed to contain no glass. Sent on approval. Write for Catalog. It is free.

**Remoh Jewelry Co., 467 N. Broadway, St. Louis**

## HOTEL ST. DENIS

BROADWAY and 11th ST. NEW YORK CITY

Within easy access of every point of interest. Half block from Wamamaker's. Five minutes' walk of Shopping District. NOTED FOR: Excellence of cuisine, comfortable appointments, courteous service and homelike surroundings.

Rooms \$1.00 per day and up  
With privilege of Bath  
\$1.50 per day and up  
EUROPEAN PLAN

Table d'Hôte Breakfast . . . 50c

**WM. TAYLOR & SON, Inc.**

## Great Western Champagne


HALF THE COST OF IMPORTED

Of the Six American Champagnes Exhibited, Great Western was the Only One Awarded the Gold Medal at Paris Exposition, 1900.

Your Grocer or Dealer Can Supply You  
Sold Everywhere

**Pleasant Valley Wine Co.**  
Rheims, N. Y.

Oldest and Largest Champagne House in America

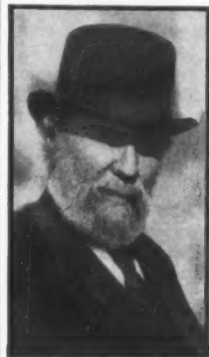


# The Forum

## The Lesson of the Election.

James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad.

THE LAST elections have taught the politicians and the country something valuable; that is, that party lines no longer exist to an important extent and that men are thinking along independent lines and voting and acting along these lines.



JAMES J. HILL.  
He believes that the last election taught the futility of party politics.

The demagogue and the agitator have held sway so long it is really a relief to see the flag of warning that has been hoisted for their benefit. I do not mean to say, either, that independence of political thought is confined only to business men. It has grown immensely among labor men and all other classes. The laboring man is no longer swept off his feet by buncombe, sweeping assertion and promises. He wants something definite. I am told, too, that the negro voters of the country exercised unusual independence in the last election, thousands of them voting the Democratic ticket for the first time. I am of the opinion that the demagogue and the agitator will go more slowly hereafter when he attacks everybody and everything in sight and merely appeals to the dissatisfaction of people. He will fear that big, independent vote that is cautiously watching him and his movements. It is highly probable that in a few years there will be little in the way of party lines in the United States.

## How To Reduce the Cost of Living.

President McCall, of Boston Home Market Club.

THERE is one most effective way by which the cost of living can be reduced, and that is by bringing about a long period of business depression in which there is no return to capital and labor is largely unemployed. People will then learn to do without many things that they have thought were necessities. Capital will not have the means and the courage to push ahead with new enterprises, supply will exceed demand, wages will decline, prices will go lower, the cost of living will be reduced and soup kitchens will be in order. If railroads have to increase wages and other costs of operation and are restrained from advancing their rates, they cannot maintain dividends and issue new securities for the extension and developments which the country demands. Before long the people of this country will awake to the fact that all this unreasoning agitation is destroying business, and that with its cessation there would quickly follow a new era of confidence, progress and prosperity for all the people.

## The Railroads as Trade Barometers.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, of New York.

THE BEST barometer of healthy business conditions is traffic upon the railroads. In carrying the products of the farm and of the factory, they demonstrate to what extent the farm is finding the market and factory is employing labor. Owing to the panicky conditions of 1907 and 1908, at the time of the election of President Taft, there were ten thousand locomotives and four hundred thousand freight cars idle upon the railroads of the country. Today the equipment of the railroads is insufficient to meet our internal commerce. The railroads are placing with the manufacturing companies enormous orders for new equipment. Every additional train placed upon the rails means so many more locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemen, means so many more employees to handle the goods at the stations and at the terminals, means so many more safety ap-

pliances which have to be manufactured by so many more employees in the machine shops, and so many more employed on the farms and in the factories.

## The Strongest Guarantee of Peace.

President Hepburn, of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

MONARCHS no longer pursue the path of military glory, but seek to ingratiate themselves with their people by advancing commercial interests and seeking the commercial supremacy of their respective nations—witness the earnest, intelligent and determined efforts of the Emperor William. And in the wonderful strides which Germany has made in trade expansion and commercial development during the past quarter of a century we have a splendid example of what may be accomplished when the government works in unison with business interests in promoting the general welfare. Dynastic ambitions, personal ambitions, territorial aggrandizement are no longer potent dangers to the peace of the world. Trade relations and commercial are the most prolific cause of international discussion nowadays, and the danger to commerce which war portends is the strongest guarantee of peace.



A. BARTON HEPBURN.  
"The danger to commerce which war portends," he thinks, "is the strongest guarantee of peace."

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address Insurance Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, New York.]

LIFE insurance and the prosperity of the railroads are more closely connected than would appear at first sight. President Ide, of the Home Life Insurance Company, recently appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission and pointed out that nothing should be done to impair the value of railroad securities, for a large amount of the same was held by insurance companies acting as trustees for the people. "Any move," to quote President Ide, "which affects unfavorably the railroads of the land will strike a blow at the securities which affect this vast army of 'thrifty citizens.'" President Ide spoke not so much for his own company as for the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. Every policy-holder will see the logic of the remarks. Roughly speaking, there are 20,000,000 policy-holders in this country. A square deal for the railroads means a square deal for policy-holders. Let the value of railroad securities go down, then lower annual dividends on policies would follow. I hope my readers will do all they can to see that the railroads are not hampered by unjust legislation.

M., San Francisco, Cal.: It is an assessment association, and the reasons you give are similar to those I have repeatedly given as the objections to insurance in assessment concerns. If you are insurable elsewhere take a policy in an old line company.

P., Schuyler, Neb.: I do not recommend it in preference to the Equitable. It makes a good statement, it is true, but it has only been established a few years and has yet to demonstrate its permanent success.

R., Buffalo, N. Y.: 1. I would not advise you to give a preference to the company to which you refer when there are so many older and stronger companies. The first consideration in life insurance is security. 2. The strongest of the New York companies include the Equitable, the New York Life and the Mutual Life. If you will state your age and write to any of these they will be glad to give you their rates.

*Hermitt*

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## Natural Gas.

(Continued from page 639.)

"Not near so much gas up here!" he called out, by way of cheering her; and she called back to tell him where the sleeping-rooms were. Of course there was no time to waste in aimless groping.

A rush of wheels drowned her voice and an ambulance whirled by. That put her in mind of a fresh peril, not yet considered. If the gas should happen to come in contact with fire, it would blow up—no doubt something of the kind had happened somewhere and the ambulance was going to fetch the victims. And Garrison, up there in the dark, hunting for the sleeping-rooms—wouldn't it be like him to strike a match, before he thought? How should he be expected to think, with his head so filled with distractions?

"Don't strike a match!" she shrieked, to warn him. But she got no reply.

He was a long time gone, and her anxiety doubled with every minute. What if he, too, had fallen a victim to the gas? She trembled miserably. She went frantic and tried to climb the pillar after him. Her skirt hindered her and she laid hold of it to tear it off. Then she bethought herself and desisted from that attempt. She ran to the window which he had broken in the first story, with the purpose of crawling in there; but the gas poured out so thickly that she turned faint and fell back. She felt a warmth creeping over her hand, and when she looked to see what it was, there was blood running in a swift stream—she had cut herself on the broken glass.

She drew off to the edge of the lawn, in order to get a better view of the roof of the porch, and strained her eyes for the glimpse of a moving form. The ghostly stillness of the place was the hardest to bear; almost she could believe it would be a relief to see flames bursting out and to hear their roar, the strain was so intensified by the deathlike silence, the more marked because of the great tumult all about. She could dimly discern the window where Garrison had gone in, and to that her gaze was riveted; and while it was probably only a few minutes, long hours seemed to have dragged themselves out when at last she caught sight of him. He was staggering under the burden of a limp and lifeless figure, all in white. Millicent? And was she dead?

"Is she dead?" Ysobel cried out; and her heart was ready to break with the agony.

Without a word, Garrison plunged back, leaving the figure, whoever it was, motionless on the roof. Ysobel thought of the cold, and cried out something about blankets—she could be so unreasonable as to blame him for not having brought blankets along. But all the while she knew there was more urgent business, and he was attending to it bravely. Very shortly, now that he had got his bearings, he brought out another senseless figure; and after that, in still less time, another, and so on, till he had all the family lying there in their night clothes. That done, he made his way down the stairs and let Ysobel in at the front door.

"Find something to put over them! Hold your breath and go up as fast as you can!" Garrison hadn't forgotten the cold, after all; and now that Ysobel had something to do besides wring her hands, she was her own helpful self, ready for any service. The fresh air was quick to undo the mischief which the gas had wrought, and by the time they got out on the porch with armfuls of covering, Millicent was sitting up, dazed but cross.

"What am I doing out here, I should like to know!" she snapped testily. Though she found herself, on trial, too weak to stand, she was evidently in no very bad way.

Nor, for that matter, were any of them; they all speedily revived, and, except for their aching heads, suffered no ill effects. But their deliverance had come none too soon, and of that they were more and more aware as they looked about them. A thankful household it was, and to Garrison chiefly was its gratitude owing.

"You'd all be dead by now, only for him!" declared Ysobel, with shining eyes.

That sounded mighty good in his ears, but he refused to be puffed up. His rejoinder was very like him. "A soldier who disobeys orders deserves to be shot, even when his disobedience wins the bat-

tle—all military authorities are agreed on that point."

Only Ysobel knew what he was driving at. She gave him a glance with a warning in it, and he at once shifted the grounds of his disclaimer.

"Of course I'm a fierce hero," he said, "and everybody knows that a really fierce hero doesn't want a fuss made over him. You'll be wanting Carnegie to hand me a medal next!"

Ysobel remembered, amid the excitement, to call her own people up and tell them where she was, and after a while Garrison saw her home. There was plenty along the way to prompt speech, but they weren't talkative—found nothing to say, in fact. They passed by a house all wrecked in front, so that the rooms, with their pretty furniture scorched and scattered, stood pathetically revealed; but though that suggestion of possibilities caused Ysobel's fingers to tighten on Garrison's arm, it didn't loosen their tongues.

She was the first to speak, but it was not till they came to her destination. "Won't you come in?" said she humbly. "No, thank you!" said he. "It must be after ten o'clock."

But that was only his fling once more; having had it, he went in. Of course there was more gratitude for him to endure.

"If you only knew how little I deserve credit!" he protested. "If I had any consideration for a girl's—"

Ysobel's hand was over his mouth.

"Hadley!" he mumbled; but she held his lips so tight that the word wasn't to be made out by any one else.

Naturally there was no more sleeping that night, with all that had to be talked over and wondered about, and Garrison stayed and stayed, and was welcome, though he never took himself off till day was breaking. "I don't know what the neighbors will say!" he exclaimed ruefully, and had to have his mouth stopped afresh. But he and Ysobel parted very good friends.

With none the wiser, though, as to the fire in the fireplace, how it had gone out, one of the things wondered about was why there was no gas in the house; but Ysobel was silent, and though Garrison advanced several explanations, he kept very still about the right one.

Next day and for several days the newspapers were full of the affair, in its public aspects. A most extraordinary affair it had been, to be sure, and particularly by reason of the small damage done. Not a life had been lost, though there were numberless narrow escapes; while the destruction of property was trifling in comparison with what might so easily have been. The relatively happy outcome was due, of course, to the promptness with which the alarm had been raised.

And how came the alarm to be raised so promptly? The superintendent could only say that he had been routed out of bed to answer the telephone and an unknown somebody. In the shock and hurry, he forgot to ask central who had called him until it was too late for central to find out.

"Anyway, he ought to have a statue, whoever he is!" said the superintendent; and his was quite the popular view. If people could have found the person, they might not have put up a statue, because that takes time, and public sentiment isn't easily kept warm; but they surely would have done something handsome.

And so, during the proverbial nine days, there was a great and universal wish to discover Garrison, but he managed to escape. There were times when Ysobel wavered and thought of disclosing the secret, but he sternly forbade her. His reason?

"If they find out who called up the superintendent," he argued, "they'll keep on till they find out that I was guilty of staying after ten o'clock, contrary to the statute made and provided; and then I'll be sent to the penitentiary."

"Don't!" begged Ysobel. "Who likes to be crowded over?"

"Hadley!"

"Please don't!"

"You can tell your grandchildren, if you like. The crime will be outlawed by that time. Tell them how their grandfather—"

Ysobel affected a chilling dignity.

"What right, sir, have you to assume that he'll be their grandfather?"

"Let me finish. Tell them that their grandfather, when he was calling on their grandmother's cousin Millicent, always said good-night at ten o'clock!"

"Oh, Garrison!"

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## Getting Closer to Germany.

ANY MOVEMENT to bring Germany and America closer awakens interest in this country, particularly among the many thousands of our best citizens who trace their family history back to the fatherland. The commercial relations of the two countries have not always been devoid of friction, but strictly political or commercial affairs lie outside the province of the Amerika Institut, which has just been opened in the Royal Library Building, at Berlin. The Harvard exchange professor at the University of Berlin—Professor Hugo Münsterberg, who has been made honorary director of the institute for its first year—points out that its work lies along the line of the cultural connections between the two countries, a relationship hitherto left to chance.

"Everything which refers to education and scholarship, to literature and art, to technique and social welfare, to travel and public interests, to peace and international understanding will be the fit object of its efforts," says Professor Münsterberg. One result of its efforts will be to make the way easier to the American scholar who seeks to learn the best results of German universities and of Germany's scholarship. The institute seeks, too, to increase the circulation of American books in Germany and of German books in America, and in many other ways to promote a cultural understanding and friendship between the two peoples.

Professor Münsterberg, both by his scholarship and his many years of residence in America as a member of the faculty of our oldest institution of learning, is admirably equipped to fill the office of director of the newly founded institute.



# Sporting Gossip

By Ed. A. Goewey

**G**EORGE HACKENSCHMIDT, the wonderful Russian wrestler, has returned to this country and intends to tour from coast to coast, meeting all comers. The men he has met up to the present writing have all proven easy victims, and good judges think Hack is better than ever. While in the United States he will endeavor to meet Frank Gotch once more and strive to regain the world's championship title, taken from him by Gotch and held successfully by the latter ever since.

It is good news for the fans that the New York National League Club will not have to move from the famous Polo Grounds for many years, unless unfavorable political influences get the upper hand in the board of aldermen and force an ordinance cutting a street through the ball park. The club has signed a new lease of the grounds at an annual rental of \$40,000, exactly four times the amount paid under the original lease executed twenty years ago. Baseball certainly must be a regular gold mine in the metropolis.

Every fan the country over will be delighted to hear that "Jiggs" Donohue, first baseman of the Chicago White Sox at the time that Comiskey's team was at its best, intends to return to the game next season. An eye expert has been working on "Jiggs's" optics and he says that the first baseman will be able to see as well as ever by spring. "Pretty soon I will make Mr. Comiskey an offer that I think he will accept," said Donohue, "and if we get together I'll be holding down the first sack as usual in 1911."

It is understood that Jack Johnson recently suffered a severe nervous breakdown in Lowell, Mass., and will have to go into retirement for a long rest. As every one expected, it is "the pace" that is going to whip Johnson, just as it did every other colored fighter of note.

There will be mighty few people in this country who follow the sporting game who will not rejoice over the fact that Christy Mathewson is to receive a salary of \$15,000 next season. This is the largest salary (in real money) ever paid a ball player. There is no more popular player in the game, for not only is Mathewson a great pitcher, but he makes but little trouble for the umpires and is popular with the men on all teams. Billy Evans, the American League umpire who officiated in the recent series for the championship of New York, tells a little story of what occurred in the opening game and won him over to Mathewson at once. Klein, the National League umpire, called a man safe on second, and Doyle came running in to protest the decision. Mathewson called to him and told him to go back to his position, that the umpire had called the man "safe" and that settled it. Mathewson seldom kicks, even if he knows the umpires are wrong, and for that reason they all like him and endeavor to see that he receives good treatment.

It is reported that Hiram Johnson, Governor-elect of California, favors high-class boxing and that after the first of the year the sport will be resumed on the Western coast. It is understood, however, that the coming Governor is against gambling and is likely to put a crimp in California racing.

Did you notice that, of the candidates for Governor at the recent election who managed to escape the landslide, your old friend, John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania (Republican), once a National League pitcher, came through with the best display of flying colors?

Once again Jim Jeffries has crawled out of his retirement to repeat the statement that previous to his battle with Johnson he was doped. If Jim keeps this thing up much longer we'll be convinced that he's doped now, even if we're sure he wasn't at Reno.

Abe Attell and Owen Moran recently staged their annual "battle to a draw" at Philadelphia, and, as usual, the wise New Yorkers went down in a body to assist in the affair, which had many of the earmarks of a hippodrome. As we have stated before, when you have bricks (gilded or otherwise) to sell, always hold off for a better price until you have heard from little old Broadway.

It now looks as if Hans Wagner will

not be traded for men to strengthen the Pittsburgh team, but, instead, will cover first base for the Pirates during the 1911 season. After his slump of the past year, Hans is due to come back and once again become the greatest swatter in the business.

There is now scarcely a doubt that Bobby Wallace, the famous St. Louis shortstop, will manage the Browns next season, succeeding Jack O'Connor, whom President Hedges let out after the Lajoie-Cobb batting fiasco. Wallace is a good ball player, but he has yet to prove that he is any better manager than the failures who have preceded him for the past few years in the Mound City.

That Joe Tinker has some inside dope on the make-up of the Cubs for next season is the belief of the Chicago baseball critics. According to them, Tinker has a hunch that Johnny Evers will not play second base in 1911, and this hunch explains Joe's announcement, made immediately after the end of the world's championship series, that he would not perform at shortstop again, but, instead, join the recruits and compete for the honor of guarding the third cushion.

This announcement of Joe's was not made to satisfy some whim, but because Joe was prompted by tact solely. The wonderful team work of Tinker and Evers around the Keystone sack was the sensation of baseball for years and was largely responsible for the effectiveness of the Cubs' defensive machine in seasons past. If Evers doesn't play, the machine is disrupted. Tinker could not shine as well as of old with a new man, and it would be made to appear that he was going back. A change to third base would take Joe out of the danger zone of criticism and give him a chance to build up a new reputation as a lightning player in the new position.

The friends of Jimmy Callahan, of Chicago, are grooming him for chairman of the National Commission, but there is a great deal of doubt if he will ever develop strength enough to oust Garry Herrmann from the post he has held so long. The commission for the coming year will probably continue as at present, with Herrmann, Ban Johnson and Tommy Lynch occupying the three chairs—that is, provided the cranks in the National League do not succeed in defeating Lynch at the coming election.

If the baseball fans to whom the victory of the Athletics over the Cubs in the late world's series was so staggering that they are not yet done explaining will spend a few moments studying interleague baseball history, some of their wonderment may be modified. There is nothing in fact, figures or actual results to indicate that there is now or ever was the great difference in the playing strength of the American and National leagues which loyal adherents of these rival organizations constantly are asserting there is. Claims of pronounced superiority for one league over the other cannot be substantiated.

As a matter of cold, hard facts, based on the results of contests between the major leagues during the eight seasons since they stopped fighting each other and began to play interleague games, there is a small margin in favor of the American League and always has been; but it is so slight, considering the period of time covered and the quantity of games played, that it indicates the two circuits are evenly matched, taken as a whole, rather than any marked difference.

Since the spring of 1903, when peace was assured, American and National league teams have been pitted against each other in 305 games, not including ties. This includes all varieties of contests, from world's series battles to single exhibition games between teams on training trips. Of these 305 games, American League teams won 160 and National League teams 145. That margin of fifteen games, covering a distance as long as two full championship seasons, would represent only seven or eight games margin in a season. In either league that would be considered a fairly close race between first and second team, much closer than the 1910 pennant races in either major league this year.

The Best All-round Family Liniment is "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA." 25 cents a bottle.

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In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."





The All-American Football Team Chosen by a Congress of the Country's Most Noted Gridiron Officials.

From left to right: End, L. Smith (Harvard); quarter back, Sprackling (Brown); guard, Fisher (Harvard); end, Kilpatrick (Yale); tackle, Scully (Yale); half back, Pendleton (Princeton); tackle, McKay (Harvard); full back, Mercer (Pennsylvania); center, Cozens (Pennsylvania); half back, Wendell (Harvard); guard, Benbrook (Michigan).

# Composite All-American Team

Selected by Sixteen of the Leading Football Officials of America

Compiled by Edward R. Bushnell, of the Inter-collegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America

There is always a last word to be said on every subject, and in the matter of picking All-Eastern or All-American football teams it is essential that the word spoken be authoritative and unbiased. Just now the press of the land is being swamped with selections which, on account of the limited vision of the critics, their natural bias, or both, necessarily fail to impress the followers of football as possessing the elements which should be contained in a team supposed to represent the best eleven players the college world can supply. It is not to protest against these selections—for they at least indicate a very widespread interest in this matter—that *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* has undertaken to present this team, but to present one which, by the very method of its selection, must include the eleven best players on the Eastern gridiron. What follows will furnish conclusive proof that the plan employed here has supplied a team which is the most representative obtainable, because it embodies the combined best judgment of a group of sixteen men who, from past experience as players and their present position as the leading officials of the country, are best qualified for the task.

There are two things in connection with the picking of such a team that I have always contended no individual could do. One is to do justice to all sections of the college world by calling such a team "All-American." The other is to overcome the natural handicaps of bias and ignorance in picking these players. This year there were so few intersectional games that it is unfair to ignore the teams of the West and South, yet if it were desired to consider them in the selection of an All-American eleven the critic would have no standard of comparison. Furthermore, no matter how fair the critic may desire or think himself to be, he cannot know enough of the strong and weak points of individual players to do justice to all. He cannot hope to see all of the candidates for places on his team in action, so that the judgment of such a critic must be molded largely by newspaper and other second-hand information.

In presenting the accompanying All-Eastern team, I have been able to avoid both of the defects referred to. Primarily this does not pretend to be an All-American team. It is merely All-Eastern, but it covers the field as no other method of selection could hope to do. It will not be denied, I am sure, that the men best qualified to judge of the strong and weak points of players are the officials who stand over them in their championship games, and who in many cases are able to follow their work throughout an entire season. But even an official, even from his superior position as an observer, does not pretend to be free from all partisanship or to have an equally good knowledge of every player. This is where the element of human fallibility enters, and it can never be entirely eliminated.

But in order to combine the very best judgment obtainable and to make it as widely representative as possible, there have been obtained the opinions of the sixteen leading officials of the East as to their choice

for an All-American Eastern eleven. By using each of these selections as a vote, a composite team has been evolved which represents the consensus of the best available judgment. The eleven players who secured the majority of votes for their respective positions thus constitute the All-Eastern team. The men who composed this board of judges are all former gridiron stars, they represent eleven colleges and universities, and are evenly distributed among the five leading universities of the East—Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Cornell. The judges were Dr. A. H. Sharpe and Clarence Weymouth, Yale; Carl Marshall and Thomas F. Murphy, Harvard; Dr. Carl S. Williams and W. N. Morice, Pennsylvania; Martin V. Bergen and James H. Moffatt, Princeton; Charles A. Taussig and A. C. Whiting, Cornell; J. B. Pendleton, Bowdoin; David L. Fultz, Brown; W. R. Okeson, Lehigh; W. G. Crowell, Swarthmore; F. J. Crolus, Dartmouth, and Lieutenant H. B. Hackett, West Point. The composite result of their deliberations is the following collection of players:

Player	College	Position	Total Votes cast	Votes rec'd.
Kilpatrick	Yale	End	18	16
McKay	Harvard	Tackle	16	14
Benbrook	Michigan	Guard	16	12
Cozens	Pennsylvania	Center	16	16
Fisher	Harvard	Guard	16	11
Scully	Yale	Tackle	16	8
L. Smith	Harvard	End	16	11
Sprackling	Brown	Quarter back	16	12
Wendell	Harvard	Half back	16	13
Pendleton	Princeton	Half back	16	7
Mercer	Pennsylvania	Full back	16	9

Of the remaining players considered the votes were: Ends, Piolet, Pennsylvania State College, 2; Marks, Pennsylvania, 1; Eyrich, Cornell, 1; Wells, Michigan, 1. Tackles, Withington, Harvard, 7; Paul, Yale, 2; Devore, Army, 1. Guards, Brown, Navy, 4; Weir, Army, 3; Minot, Harvard, 1; Wilson, Princeton, 1. Quarter backs, Butler, Cornell, 2; Howe, Yale, 2. Half backs, Magidsohn, Michigan, 5; McKay, Brown, 3; Corbett, Harvard, 2; Dalton, Navy, 2. Full backs, Hart, Princeton, 3; Wendell, Harvard, 2; Ramsdell, Pennsylvania, 1; Dalton, Navy, 1.

Of the eleven men on this team, only two received a unanimous vote for their positions. They were Kilpatrick, of Yale, whom all the judges considered to be the best end in the country, and Cozens, of Pennsylvania, who won the center position without a dissenting vote. McKay, of Harvard, came next in popularity, winning a position at tackle with fourteen votes out of a possible sixteen. Wendell, of Harvard, for half back, came next in popularity, receiving thirteen votes. Sprackling, of Brown, for quarter back, and Benbrook, of Michigan, for guard, each received twelve votes for their respective positions.

There was a keen fight for full back, one half back and the other tackle positions. Mercer, of Pennsylvania, won out at full back over four other competitors with a total of nine votes. Pendleton, of Princeton, won the honor to be Wendell's running mate with a total of seven votes, Magidsohn, of Michigan, his nearest competitor, receiving five. Scully, of Yale, beat out Withington, of Harvard, for tackle with a

total of eight votes, his majority over Withington being just one.

It is interesting to note that not one of the officials picked the team which is the final selection. Lieutenant H. B. Hackett, of West Point, came nearest to it by picking ten of the winning players. He missed because he selected Weir, of the army team, for guard in place of Benbrook, of Michigan. Six of the judges picked nine of the chosen players. They were Dr. Williams, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Crowell, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Bergen and Mr. Whiting. Six also picked eight of the final selection. They were Dr. Sharpe, Mr. Fultz, Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Taussig, Mr. Marshall and Mr. Okeson.

The following are the individual selections:

By J. B. PENDLETON, BOWDOIN.		
Kilpatrick	Yale	End
McKay	Harvard	Tackle
Weir	Army	Guard
Cozens	Pennsylvania	Center
Fisher	Harvard	Guard
Paul	Yale	Tackle
L. Smith	Harvard	End
Sprackling	Brown	Quarter back
Wendell	Harvard	Half back
McKay	Brown	Half back
Mercer	Pennsylvania	Full back

By DAVID L. FULTZ, BROWN.		
Kilpatrick	Yale	End
McKay	Harvard	Tackle
Fisher	Harvard	Guard
Cozens	Pennsylvania	Center
Brown	Navy	Guard
Scully	Yale	Tackle
L. Smith	Harvard	End
Sprackling	Brown	Quarter back
Wendell	Harvard	Half back
McKay	Brown	Half back
Hart	Princeton	Full back

By W. N. MORICE, PENNSYLVANIA.		
Kilpatrick	Yale	End
McKay	Harvard	Tackle
Benbrook	Michigan	Guard
Cozens	Pennsylvania	Center
Brown	Navy	Guard
Scully	Yale	Tackle
Wells	Michigan	End
Sprackling	Brown	Quarter back
Magidsohn	Michigan	Half back
Corbett	Half back	Half back
Mercer	Pennsylvania	Full back

By DR. ALBERT H. SHARPE, YALE.		
Kilpatrick	Yale	End
McKay	Harvard	Tackle
Benbrook	Michigan	Guard
Cozens	Pennsylvania	Center
Minot	Harvard	Guard
Scully	Yale	Tackle
L. Smith	Harvard	End
Sprackling	Brown	Quarter back
Wendell	Harvard	Half back
Magidsohn	Michigan	Half back
Ramsdell	Pennsylvania	Full back

(Continued on page 653.)

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\$15 monthly. Combination Rolling Pin. Nine articles combined. Lightning Seller. Sample free. **FORBES MFG. CO.**, Box 493 Dayton, O.

**Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.**

(Continued from page 648.)

H., Memphis, Tenn.: I have never recommended either and do not do so now.  
 G., Fair Haven, Vt.: I know nothing about it and no report is available. Would proceed with caution.  
 Subscriber, New Orleans, La.: Nothing is known of it on Wall Street. A number of companies have been floating stock. Be cautious.  
 R. B., Steelton, Pa.: I cannot get a price on the shares of either or any reliable report. They have no standing on Wall Street.

NEW YORK, December 8, 1910.

JASPER.

**A Composite All-American Team.**

(Continued from page 652.)

By CARL B. MARSHALL, HARVARD

Kilpatrick	Yale	End
Withington	Harvard	Tackle
Benbrook	Michigan	Guard
Cozens	Pennsylvania	Center
Fisher	Harvard	Guard
McKay	Harvard	Tackle
L. Smith	Harvard	End
Sprackling	Brown	Quarter back
McKay	Brown	Half back
Wendell	Harvard	Half back
Hart	Princeton	Full back

By MARTIN V. BERGEN, PRINCETON.

Kilpatrick	Yale	End
McKay	Harvard	Tackle
Benbrook	Michigan	Guard
Cozens	Pennsylvania	Center
Wilson	Princeton	Guard
Scully	Yale	Tackle
L. Smith	Harvard	End
Sprackling	Brown	Quarter back
Wendell	Harvard	Half back
Pendleton	Princeton	Half back
Hart	Princeton	Full back

By CHARLES A. TAUSSIG, CORNELL.

Kilpatrick	Yale	End
McKay	Harvard	Tackle
Benbrook	Michigan	Guard
Cozens	Pennsylvania	Center
Fisher	Harvard	Guard
Withington	Harvard	Tackle
L. Smith	Harvard	End
Butler	Cornell	Quarter back
Wendell	Harvard	Half back
Magidsohn	Michigan	Half back
Mercer	Pennsylvania	Full back

By LIEUT. HORATIO B. HACKETT, WEST POINT.

Kilpatrick	Yale	End
McKay	Harvard	Tackle
Fisher	Harvard	Guard
Cozens	Pennsylvania	Center
Weir	Army	Guard
Scully	Yale	Tackle
L. Smith	Harvard	End
Sprackling	Brown	Quarter back
Wendell	Harvard	Half back
Pendleton	Princeton	Half back
Mercer	Pennsylvania	Full back

By FRED J. CROLIUS, DARTMOUTH.

Kilpatrick	Yale	End
Withington	Harvard	Tackle
Benbrook	Michigan	Guard
Cozens	Pennsylvania	Center
Brown	Navy	Guard
Devoe	Army	Tackle
L. Smith	Harvard	End
Howe	Yale	Quarter back
Wendell	Harvard	Half back
Magidsohn	Michigan	Half back
Dalton	Navy	Full back

By WALTER R. OKESON, LEHIGH.

Kilpatrick	Yale	End
Withington	Harvard	Tackle
Benbrook	Michigan	Guard
Cozens	Pennsylvania	Center
Fisher	Harvard	Guard
Paul	Yale	Tackle
L. Smith	Harvard	End
Sprackling	Yale	Quarter back
Wendell	Harvard	Half back
Dalton	Navy	Half back
Mercer	Pennsylvania	Full back

By DR. CARL S. WILLIAMS, PENNSYLVANIA.

Kilpatrick	Yale	End
McKay	Harvard	Tackle
Benbrook	Michigan	Guard
Cozens	Pennsylvania	Center
Fisher	Harvard	Guard
Withington	Harvard	Tackle
Marks	Pennsylvania	End
Sprackling	Brown	Quarter back
Wendell	Harvard	Half back
Pendleton	Princeton	Half back
Mercer	Pennsylvania	Full back

By THOMAS F. MURPHY, HARVARD.

Kilpatrick	Yale	End
McKay	Harvard	Tackle
Fisher	Harvard	Guard
Cozens	Pennsylvania	Center
Benbrook	Michigan	Guard
Withington	Harvard	Tackle
L. Smith	Harvard	End
Sprackling	Brown	Quarter back
Pendleton	Princeton	Half back
Corbett	Harvard	Half back
Wendell	Harvard	Full back

By JAMES H. MOFFATT, PRINCETON.

Kilpatrick	Yale	End
Scully	Yale	Tackle
Fisher	Harvard	Guard
Cozens	Pennsylvania	Center
Brown	Navy	Guard
McKay	Harvard	Tackle
L. Smith	Harvard	End
Howe	Yale	Quarter back
Wendell	Harvard	Half back
Pendleton	Princeton	Half back
Mercer	Pennsylvania	Full back

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By CLARENCE WEYMOUTH, YALE.

Kilpatrick	Yale	End
Scully	Yale	Tackle
Benbrook	Michigan	Guard
Cozens	Pennsylvania	Center
Weir	Army	Guard
McKay	Harvard	Tackle
Piolett	Penn State	End
Butler	Cornell	Quarter back
Navy	Navy	Half back
Dalton	Princeton	Half back
Wendell	Harvard	Full back

Not in a good many years has the college world seen a better end than Kilpatrick, of Yale. Last year he was likewise the unanimous choice of the critics, and this year he won the position by his play in the two final games of the season. He suffered from injuries which kept him out of the game until the Princeton contest, but against the Tigers he did two men's work. It was his wonderful playing that did more than anything else to nullify the running of Pendleton, and it was likewise he who scored Yale's winning touchdown. In that game Yale set two men to watch Pendleton. It might have been better had Princeton employed two of her players to take care of Kilpatrick. The Yale end repeated his success against Harvard a week later with just as much effectiveness.

There was some division of opinion as to L. Smith's right to be Kilpatrick's running mate, but the Harvard man won over his competitors with enough ease to justify his right to be ranked as the second best end in the East. Kilpatrick was the only end Smith met who outplayed him. He was strong and fast and a good tackler. Piolett of Penn State, Marks of Pennsylvania, Eyrich of Cornell and Wells of Michigan all were creditable ends.

McKay missed being the unanimous choice for tackle by only two votes, and his work throughout the season earned him the distinction. He was a typical Harvard line man, with a distribution of weight which made him a player of great all-around merit. He was easily the best tackle of the year. It was harder to make a selection between Scully, of Yale, and Captain Withington, of Harvard. Scully attracted attention first in the Princeton game, where he was most effective when Yale employed the tackles shift, the play to which Yale men give credit for lifting them out of the abyss into which they had been plunged by the West Point and Brown defeats. Scully was perhaps a better defensive tackle than McKay, for

in both the Princeton and Harvard games he broke through and stopped many plays back of the line. Withington ran behind Scully by a single vote and belonged to the same class as the Yale man. Paul, of Yale, and Devore, of the Army, both merited consideration.

That Benbrook, of Michigan, whose team played but two Eastern eleven, should have received twelve out of sixteen votes for guard was almost as great an honor as a unanimous vote for a strictly Eastern man. Benbrook deserved the honor, for he was almost half a line by himself. Fisher, of Harvard, was the choice of eleven of the sixteen judges for the other guard position. The Crimson player was not of the showy type, but played a steady game to the last detail. Of the other guards Brown of the Navy, Weir of the Army, Minot of Harvard, and Wilson of Princeton rose a good deal above mediocrity.

For center, Captain Cozens, of the Pennsylvania team, enjoys the distinction of a unanimous choice with Kilpatrick, of Yale.

It is hard to conceive of a better back field than that selected. In Sprackling, of Brown, for quarter back, Pendleton, of Princeton, for one half back, and Mercer, of Pennsylvania, for full back, it contains three first-class kickers, the first two named being especially effective in either drop or place kicking. The Eastern college world did not see a better line plunger than Wendell, of Harvard, nor a man who could combine end running and line plunging to better advantage than the fleet-footed Mercer. For open-field running, Sprackling and Pendleton were in a class by themselves. Much of Brown's effectiveness was due to Sprackling's ability in this particular, while, with the exception of the Yale game, Pendleton outshone any other half back on the Eastern gridiron at the running game. It was the unanimous judgment of those who saw this game that Pendleton's ineffectiveness was due to the total lack of protection afforded him by his team mates.

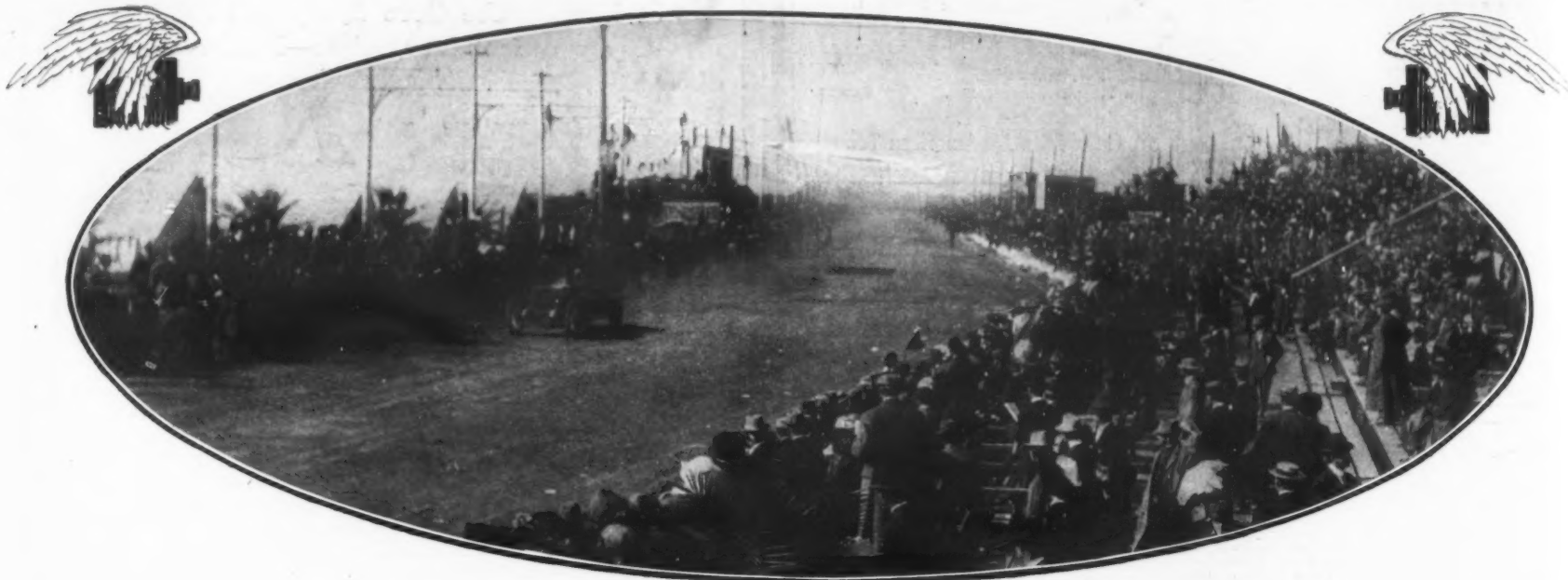
Sprackling won out at quarter back with a total of twelve votes. The only other men considered for the position were Howe, of Yale, and Butler, of Cornell. Wendell received thirteen out of sixteen votes for half back. Pendleton, of Princeton, and Magidsohn, of Michigan, had a close race for the honor of being Wendell's running mate.

There was a diversity of opinion concerning the best full back, but Mercer, of Pennsylvania, wins the position with a total of nine votes.

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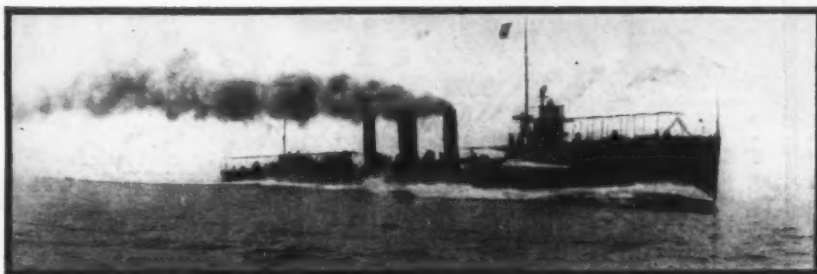


# The Week's News in Pictures



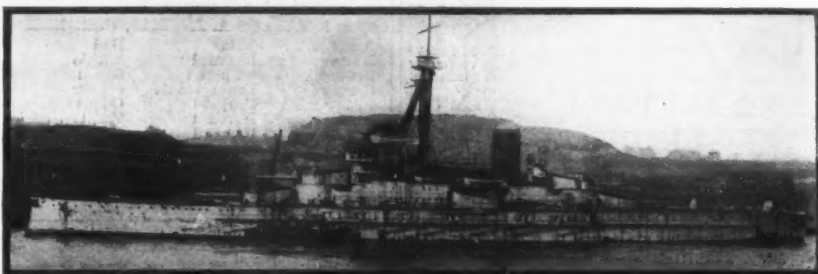
**Winning California's Annual Road Race.**

The Lozier car passing the grand-stand on the last lap at Santa Monica. Over one hundred thousand people viewed the races from the grand-stand.



**Trying Out a New Oil-burning Torpedo-boat.**

The U. S. S. *Perkins* on the trial course off Rockland, Me. The successful results obtained from oil burners make it probable that the navies of the world will use this fuel in place of coal. Several European battleships have already installed the oil burners and many of the smaller cruisers, torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers have done away with coal. This change increases the cruising capacity of the vessels and gives more room for the storage of ammunition.



**The Brazilian Dreadnought Which Was Captured by Mutineers.**

The *Minas Gerass* which with two coast defense ships shelled a portion of the city of Rio de Janeiro. The crews of these vessels mutinied against their officers because of cruel methods of punishment and long working hours. The mutineers forced the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies to grant amnesty and to remedy the navy regulations. Four Brazilian officers were killed by the mutineers.



**American Bluejackets See the Sights of London.**

Sailors of the third division of the United States Atlantic fleet in the English metropolis. While in London on December 2, the Lord Mayor gave one hundred of the officers and one thousand prominent American and English citizens a luncheon at Guildhall. On the following day a large body of sailors from the fleet was also entertained at a Guildhall gathering.



**The Kaiser Entertains the Czar at Potsdam.**

The two famous monarchs driving to the hunt in the Oranienburg preserves where four hundred and ninety-two stags were killed in an hour. The Czar wears the uniform of the Prussian Grenadier Regiment. The German Emperor wears the uniform of a famous Russian Guard.



**A Striking View of the Great National Dairy Show Held Recently in the Chicago Coliseum.**

Some of the most famous Holstein cows were exhibited and this photograph shows the judges making the awards in this class.—Brown.



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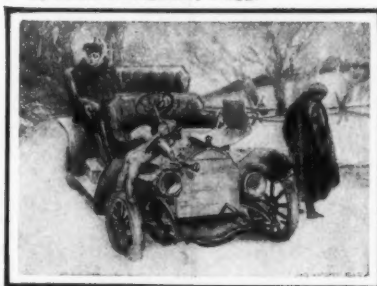


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